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Christchurch THE PRESS in English 7 Apr 84 p 8

[NZPA article: "N-Probe Could Annoy French"]

[Text] NZPA staff correspondent--Sydney--The Australian Government has asked its security service to find whether there are suitable geological structures in France for nuclear testing, according to a report yesterday.

The authoritative NATIONAL TIMES newspaper said the aim of the study was to demolish French claims that the tests were conducted in the South Pacific because France did not have the right structures at home.

The French have consistently argued that Mururoa Atoll is its only territory with suitable basalt cores which melt in atomic blasts, sealing in highly poisonous debris from the tests.

The NATIONAL TIMES reported that the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, had ordered the nation's top security agency, the Office of National Assessments, to find out if the French claims are true.

Mr Hayden does not expect that Australian evidence will force the French to conduct the tests at home, but wants it for increased political pressure on Paris and more effective argument against continued testing in the Pacific.

The NATIONAL TIMES said the move to produce a case that could embarrass the French Government over the Pacific tests was an important part of the Australian Government's strategy for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

CSO: 4200/672

SULTAN PLEDGES ADOPTION OF ISLAMIC LAW

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 23 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan--Brunei intends to adopt Islamic law but it will take time. His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Dipertuan said last Saturday.

He was officially opening the Muslim Youth Conference for South-east Asia and the Pacific and the Seri Begawan Religious Teachers' College which Brunei was hosting for the first time.

He said it was his intention, and that of his government, to continue preserving Islamic teachings.

The Sultan continued: "one of the efforts being undertaken by my government at present is to adapt the law of the country based on the requirements of the Islamic law and teachings.

"This effort cannot be implemented in a hurry as Negara Brunei Darussalam is still short of talented manpower in this field.

"If Allah wills it, my government will endeavour to obtain the required expertise, including training, from experienced Islamic countries."

He noted with pleasure the presence of lecturers with a wide knowledge and experience of Islamic teaching from America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific countries.

Islamic youth played an important part in the activities and propagation of Islam, including countering influences and ideologies which threaten the religion. He hoped the delegates would be able to formulate ideas beneficial to all Islamic people.

More than 60 delegates from 16 countries including Brunei and 291 observers, attended the conference which was to have been officially closed yesterday (Friday) by the Pengiran Bendahara Prince Haju Sufri.

The gathering was sponsored by the Brunei government in co-operation with the Regional Islamic Da'wah Council for South-east-Asia and the Pacific and the World Assembly of Muslim Youth.

Sarawak's Chief Minister, Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, who is also deputy president of the Regional Islamic Da'wah Council for South-east Asia and the Pacific, spoke on the development of Islamic concepts in the world.

CSO: 4200/678

BRIEFS

NO ADDITIONAL BORDER OPENINGS -- At 0900 hours today [9 February] Mr Ukoreyi, the Burmese ambassador to Thailand, met with Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, deputy prime minister, at the government offices. It was reported that this meeting was the result of incidents on the Thai-Burmese border and that Burma would change its policy with Thailand. At this meeting the Burmese ambassador said that on the occasion of his receiving a new position he would like to promise that the Burmese Government still honored its old policy with Thailand. As for the news that Thailand had requested Burma to open more border crossings, he said that the Burmese Government still had no policy of opening border crossings with any country; if border crossings were opened with Thailand they would have to be opened with other countries. Moreover, he pointed out that Thailand and Burma were still cooperating to suppress small groups of terrorists and even illicit drug merchants. As for the economic problem, there could still be trade. Even though Burma adopts a socialist policy, which is different from Thailand, the two countries are still old friends. General Prachuap thanked the Burmese ambassador for coming and reporting on the various matters. Then he said that the leadership of the two countries had a good understanding; at the bureaucratic level there might be some misunderstanding and their relationship would have to be improved. [Text] [Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 10 Feb 84 pp 1, 2] 5149

CSO: 4207/39

BRIEFS

PATROL BOAT CONSTRUCTION--The Fiji Government plans to build its own Naval Patrol Vessels to police the country's 400,000 square mile economic zone. In an announcement, the Government said the vessels would be built at the Government Shipyard in Suva. It added that it hoped to interest other Island countries in the design also. The American News Agency, Associated Press, said three Bluebird Class Minesweepers, all originally built for the United States Navy more than 30 years ago. The News Agency said the Naval Unit wants up to six ships of its own design consisting of a 33-metre steel. The announcement followed the Government's rejection of an Australian offer to supply ships because the design was unsuitable. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 23 Mar 84 p 3]

CSO: 4200/680

MOCHTAR'S MOSCOW VISIT SPOTLIGHTS ASEAN SPLIT

Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Apr 84 p 7

[Article by Dev Murarka]

[Text] Moscow, 6 April--The presence of Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar, in Moscow has given considerably greater significance to the differences which exist between the members of ASEAN.

Dr Mochtar's visit, the first such call since 1974, is being seen as exceptionally important in the light of the Indo-China conflict and South East Asian countries' attitudes to it.

The visit is being seen against a background of the fact that differences of perception are surfacing between the hardliners within ASEAN--mainly Singapore and Thailand--and others.

Indonesia, as the biggest local power in the region, is finding it more and more irritating to be hamstrung by a posture which it sees as perpetuating a confrontation from which only the Chinese stand to gain.

Underlining this, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, in his speech at a banquet held on April 2 in honor of Dr Mochtar, was quite firm in underlining Soviet appreciation of Indonesia's cautious moves towards asserting its own interests in the region, which Moscow finds most valuable. He declared: "We welcome the activization of the dialogue between Indonesia and Vietnam, and consider this line as useful and farsighted."

In foreign policy, Russians are realists. They are not naive enough to believe that Indonesia will make a break from ASEAN, but they expect it will increasingly assert its own views to move the ASEAN states in the direction of a solution of the festering Indo-China dispute.

Moscow would like to help Indonesia in this process, for its own reasons. It does aspire to create a position of its own in South East Asia outside the sphere of Indo-China.

The last official visit by an Indonesian Foreign Minister was by Mr Adam Malik in December 1974. Dr Mochtar visited Moscow in February, to attend Mr Yuri Andropov's funeral. But it was during his four day visit this month that first substantive talks at a high level have taken place between the two countries.

The talks did not produce any breakthrough on the vexed question of Vietnam and Kampuchea. They were not expected to. In his detailed briefing to the ambassadors of ASEAN countries stationed in Moscow, following the talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, the Indonesian Minister is believed to have made it clear that Mr Gromyko did not come up with any new ideas on how to break the deadlock.

He also emphasised that by undertaking his mission to Moscow he was not signalling any break between Indonesia and the rest of ASEAN on their joint stand on Vietnam, but acting within the framework laid down by the association.

The Soviets have stressed in the past that they are not using Vietnam as a Trojan horse in Asia.

The Indonesian response was naturally more guarded, but not negative in the Soviet view. The Indonesian Foreign Minister made it plain that he did not share the Soviet prognosis of the situation entirely.

Moreover, it has to be taken into consideration that the Soviet-Indonesian dialogue had to be conducted in such a way as to be overheard by other interested parties.

Therein lay the significance of the Indonesian visit to Moscow and the Soviet understand that whatever Indonesia's current fear about Vietnam, it continues to think of China as the bigger and longer-term threat.

CSO: 4200/677

NORTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR SEES HOUSE SPEAKER ON KOREAN ISSUE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Amirmachmud, the chairman of the DPR and the MPR, [Parliament and the People's Consultative Assembly], received a courtesy visit from Chang Yong Jun, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), on Monday [20 February] in his office.

The purpose of the visit was to present the results of the third plenary session of the Central People's Committee, which contained an appeal to all parliaments and governments of all countries of the world with regard to relations between North and South Korea, as well as their relations with the United States.

In replying to this appeal, Amirmachmud told Ambassador Chang Yong Jun that it would be studied by Parliament. Because this appeal was directed to parliaments and to governments, the chairman of Parliament said that consultations regarding it would be held with the government, after Parliament had studied it.

Amirmachmud also told the ambassador that, in connection with the Korean question, and particularly the question of the unification of Korea, Indonesia, following its independent and active foreign policy, wants to create and improve friendship, peace, and independence in the world. The question of the reunification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves.

Indonesia, Amirmachmud said, hopes that the question of Korean unification can be resolved in a peaceful way.

On this occasion the North Korean ambassador also presented an official letter in connection with the plan for a visit to Indonesia by the chairman of the parliament of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a North Korean delegation.

In connection with this visit, the chairman of the DPR and MPR stated that Indonesia would continue to improve relations without regard to the policy followed by the DPRK, in accordance with the principles of Indonesian foreign policy. However, he said that such an improvement must be given consideration in advance.

5170
CSO: 4213/181

SUDOMO: GOVERNMENT DOES NOT RESTRICT FBSI ACTIVITY

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Minister of Manpower Sudomo has stated that the government does not restrict the activity of the FBSI (All-Indonesian Federation of Labor). As a social force the FBSI must stand on its own and be a strong organization.

In his speech on Monday [20 February] on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the FBSI, held at the Yayasan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia [Indonesian Labor Foundation] building in Jakarta, which also opened the second session of the FBSI National Council, Minister Sudomo denied that the FBSI is now in close touch with the Department of Manpower but is "kept from doing anything."

Sudomo said: "This is not true. As minister of manpower, I have a strong interest in seeing the FBSI and its component unions, the SBLP's (Federation of Workers by Field of Employment [Serikat Buruh Lapangan Pekerjaanya] become strong and healthy organizations." In this way they will easily be able to achieve the goals which have been set out in their organizational work programs.

He went on to state that the participation of the Central Executive Council of the FBSI and the Central Executive Council of PUSPI/KADIN [Indonesian Employers' Social Affairs Union/Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry] in each of his working trips around the country did not mean that the government was providing these organizations with facilities so that they won't complain too much about the situation. Rather, they have been included on these trips so that the two sides (management and labor) would speak one language in resolving manpower problems. He continued: "Now both management and workers are members of the team. As a result, I will be able to act properly. That's the way the prince of justice worked." [This is a reference to the Indonesian legend about a just ruler, the Prince of Justice--Ratu Adil]. His remarks were applauded by the labor leaders present and others attending the session.

Not Yet One Language

In the course of the opening program, which was also attended by Ali Murtopo, deputy chairman of the DPA [Supreme Advisory Council], Agus Sudono, general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the FBSI, warned that as we welcome the beginning of the Fourth 5-Year Plan there is not yet one language in use involving

manpower problems, and particularly the problem of National Manpower Planning (PTKN). A number of people strongly feel that the Third 5-Year Plan was a success and have great hopes for the Fourth 5-Year Plan. However, one problem which has not yet received much attention is the fact that job openings are not keeping up with the growth of the labor force and with manpower planning.

In that connection he urged that the national manpower planning process be undertaken immediately, both at the national level as well as at the regional and sectoral levels and even in every company. Such national manpower planning should be simplified right away to state how many technicians will be required in the Fourth 5-Year Plan. We should not train more workers than we need to have for the development program.

Regarding the question of Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] industrial relations, the chairman of the Central Executive Council of the FBSI considers that this has just reached the stage of a national consensus. It has not yet become a national policy. Agus Sudono considers that it is now time for this industrial relations policy, which was announced 10 years ago, to be provided with legal sanctions against those who do not apply it.

Regarding an increase in wages for the workers, he urged large firms which are able to do so to increase the wages of their workers. The FBSI will not object to this. However, medium-sized and small firms should not be placed under too much pressure to increase wages, because it is feared that they will be bankrupted.

Agus Sudono's suggestion was welcomed by Dr Soeprapto Boejosastro, the general chairman of the Central Executive Council of PUSPI/KADIN, who was representing management at the meeting. He said that businessmen have the duty to pay attention to the welfare of their employees and to compensate them properly in accordance with their work. An increase in wages should be based on the financial capacity and progress made by the respective companies.

According to Agus Sudono, the attendance at the session of Ali Murtopo, the deputy chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council, was in his capacity of "midwife" at the time of the birth of the FBSI 11 years ago. At present the FBSI has about 3 million members, organized in 21 national unions and 10,000 union locals. Up to the present 3,052 collective bargaining agreements have been entered into, covering about 7,000 workers [as published].

The FBSI National Council meeting, which is attended by representatives from the various provinces throughout Indonesia, will last for 4 days. A number of senior government officials will speak at the meeting.

5170
CSO: 4213/181

JAKARTA GOLKAR CONFERENCE TERMED UNENTHUSIASTIC

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 26 Jan 84 pp 1, 11

/Text/ The governor of the Special District of Jakarta, R. Suprapto feels it is natural that differences of opinion surface during the GOLKAR /Funtional Group/ Regional Council (MUSDA) III because they mirror the maturation process of the organization.

The governor said this at the opening of the Jakarta GOLKAR MUSDA III at the Nyi Ageng Serang women's building in Kuningan, Jakarta, today. According to this former DEPDAGRI /Department of Internal Affairs/ Sekjan /Secretary General/, the important thing is for these differences of opinion to sharpen debate in order to obtain better results.

The governor hopes the Jakarta GOLKAR MUSDA III can bring forth organization for the 1984-88 period that reflects leadership that is conceptionally strategic, sees far into the future, and knows and brings to life the aspirations of the citizens of the capital which can then be implemented in the organization's work program.

Before that, the governor reminded that in the 1987 PEMILU /General Election/, there will be new voters of the 60's generation who did not themselves experience the events of history, particularly during the ORLA /Old Order/ period.

Everyone must be aware that these new voters will possess a more rational, critical, and creative political attitude. GOLKAR must be able to continuously circulate information to this generation so that they will understand and know about GOLKAR's ability in the practice of social and political roles in the process of living as a people and a nation.

Meanwhile DPP /Central Executive Council/ chairman, Ny A. Sulasikin Murpratomo, in her address, hoped that GOLKAR would pioneer the development of values, attitudes, behavior, and ways of thinking that work for the national good.

Apathetic Atmosphere

The situation surrounding the Jakarta GOLKAR MUSDA III is not colored by enthusiasm this time as is appropriate, MUSDA being a socio-political strength with the election of new chairmen for the next period as its highpoint. This

was clear when GOLKAR DPP Chairman [illegible], Secretary and Jakarta Golkar DPD /Regional Executive Council/ Chairman Ahmadi gave their reception speeches. All participants sitting in the front row seats followed the speeches.

Most of the 100 MUSDA participants were happy to be sitting in the middle and rear seats were busy speaking to their neighbors. It was as if they had been missing each other longer than the MUSDA forum which should have been brought to success by filling spirit was no different from the image of a reunion or nostalgic gathering.

One participant told MERDEKA that this was caused by the fact that the candidates for chairmen who were to have been chosen during MUSDA III had been selected long beforehand. The participants had lost their enthusiasm and had come to the MUSDA just to show their approval.

Meanwhile, MERDEKA's source in the GOLKAR DPP said the same thing had happened at other GOLKAR MUSDA in West Java, East Java, and other areas. The situation was tense only in Central Java because of the trouble caused by the January edition of HERINGIN magazine published by the Central Java GOLKAR DPD which attacked the wisdom of former GOLKAR DPP Chairman Amir Murtono in an editorial.

The internal magazine of GOLKAR in Central Java had to be recalled from circulation because the editorial written by Hamman Suryanto, among other things, indicated that Central Java was Amir Murtono's base area. But Amir Murtono mistakenly in cultivating the area considered to be his base such that he failed to build up Central Java. This was clear from the results of the Central Java GOLKAR MUSDA III DPD where Amir Murtono's men "yawned," said the source from GOLKAR.

Other members of GOLKAR DPP told MERDEKA that not only were MUSDA participants apathetic but so were DPD members who were to act as coordinators for the MUSDA. They were often startled by the appearance in the name of some GOLKAR official, persons, as delegates, bringing the names of candidates for DPD chairman which could not be stopped.

Furthermore, the governors who head the GOLKAR advisory board in each province as well as KODAM /Regional Military Command/ commanders were not consulted but they were merely told that the candidate from central headquarters was so-and-so, the GOLKAR source added.

According to the source who holds an important position in the DPD, the GOLKAR DPP now tends to be run "bureaucratically" at most institutions are. This method is not always bad, but on occasions cause trouble as GOLKAR is a socio-political force.

1340
CSM: 420/163

FBSI NATIONAL COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 25 Feb 84 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Twenty-One Resolutions Adopted by FBSI National Council; FBSI Urges Government to Establish Minimum National and Regional Wage Levels"]

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--The FBSI (All-Indonesian Federation of Labor) is urging the government to establish minimum national and regional wage levels immediately. The national minimum wage should be determined by the minister of manpower after consideration by the National Wages Council, while the regional minimum wage should be determined by provincial governors after consideration by the respective Provincial Wages Councils.

This was one of the 21 resolutions approved by the Second National Council of the FBSI, which was held over a period of 4 days in Jakarta. This was reported to the press by Agus Sudono, general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the FBSI on Friday [24 February] at the conclusion of the meeting.

Agus Sudono said that the strategy of increasing wages had the highest priority in the efforts to improve the status of the workers. The National Council assigned to FBSI representatives on the National Wages Research Council (DPPN) the task of working to develop a national minimum wage. This wage should be the same as or should closely approach the KFM standard (minimum physical requirements). In the same way the minimum provincial wage should approach the local KFM standard.

The FBSI considers that the system, structure, and components of wages should be clarified, both at the national as well as the sectoral level, depending on the type of industry involved. The term, wages, should be standardized to make it easier for those taking part in discussions to reach a common basis of understanding. The determination of minimum wages needs to be returned to its original meaning, and not simply represent the lowest wage.

He said that the minimum wage should not take into account the length of time a worker has been employed, or the extent of responsibility, the education required, or the type of job involved. However, the minimum wage should be the beginning wage accepted by a worker and used by him to meet his minimum living requirements, provided that the minimum regional wage is not lower than the national minimum wage.

Women and Children

According to Agus Sudono, the National Council also highlighted the still large number of companies which violate the law in connection with the employment of women, young people, and children. Women workers often receive treatment not in keeping with their dignity as women.

There are many firms which do not respect their rights, such as 2 days menstrual leave and 3 months maternity leave. The same applies to the prohibition on employing women on the night shift, when they should be employed only until 10:00 pm (in accordance with international conventions).

In addition, there is still wage discrimination, under which women workers are paid less than men, or they are the first to be dismissed when a given company plans a reduction in the number of its employees.

In this connection the FBSI hopes that the government will sincerely pay attention to the need for the protection of women, young people, and children who work. Furthermore, in connection with the program of compulsory school attendance, a company is not permitted to employ child labor.

Pensions and Unemployment Allowances

The National Council also assigned to the Central Executive Council of the FBSI the task of continuing to fight for better social guarantees for all workers. That is, it should seek to establish pension funds, unemployment allowances for workers who are laid off their jobs, and improved health and job safety services.

Every company is also asked to try to develop bilateral, collective bargaining agreements between management and labor. Labor agreements should be avoided which are forced on companies by a certain party which has no responsibility in the matter.

Answering a question from reporters, the general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the FBSI said that the question of employees of the BUMN (State-Owned Companies Board) is not a question for the FBSI. However, the FBSI is not closing its eyes to the situation affecting BUMN workers, whose legal protection is still very inadequate.

He said later on that since 1967 the government has suspended the application of the labor laws in state-owned enterprises. However, up to the present no legislation protecting the employees of the state-owned enterprises has been adopted. For that reason, while we wait for full-fledged legislation to be passed, state-owned companies are asked to respect and apply all presently-existing labor laws.

Regarding the possibility of labor agreements being reached in state-owned companies, Agus Sudono said that this question is not covered by Law No 21 of 1954, which regulates labor agreements in private companies. As an alternative, he welcomed the suggestion of Minister of Home Affairs Supardjo Rustam for a meeting to be held immediately between the minister of manpower, the BAKN [State Employees Administration Board], the minister of home affairs, and the FBSI to find a way of protecting BUMN employees.

The Second National Council meeting of the FBSI, which began on the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the FBSI (National Labor Day), was attended by 120 representatives from throughout Indonesia. In addition to the minister of manpower, the minister of home affairs, the deputy minister for increasing the use of domestic production, the chief of the BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordinating Board], and the principal director of Perum Astek [General Labor Social Insurance Company] also delivered speeches.

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CSO: 4213/183

CIPAYUNG GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS ON MASS ORGANIZATIONS LAW

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Feb 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The Cipayung Group on Sunday [26 February] issued a press release containing its views on the Law on Mass Organizations. The press release covered, among other things, the basic principle of the law, the way it was put together, and a number of matters which it hoped would be covered in it, such as implementing Section 28 of the Constitution of 1945.

The Cipayung Group is an association of university student organizations which is outside the university context. It includes the Islamic University Students Association (HMI), the Indonesian Protestant University Students Movement (GKMI), the Association of Catholic University Students of the Republic of Indonesia (PMKRI), the Indonesian Islamic University Students Movement (PMII), and the Indonesian National University Students Movement (GMNI). However, the GMNI did not sign the press release containing the Cipayung Group's views regarding the Law on Mass Organizations.

The Cipayung Group set out four general principles regarding the composition of the Law on Mass Organizations. All of them were related to a number of sections of the Constitution of 1945.

First, the Law on Mass Organizations, which is in implementation of Section 28 of the Constitution of 1945, does not go as far as the Constitution of 1945. For that reason it cannot arbitrarily abolish or reduce freedoms recognized by the Constitution of 1945. Secondly, the law must guarantee the diversity of community organizations, including community organizations which are religious in character. Thirdly, it must provide guarantees to differing opinions in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of 1945. Fourthly, it must provide guarantees that every community organization shall be able to manage and organize itself, without government interference, in accordance with the spirit of Sections 28 and 29 of the Constitution of 1945.

The Cipayung Group states: "In fact, national unity and union can only develop and last if we always continue to base ourselves on the four general principles listed above."

Manner of Composition

According to this group, the composition of the Law on Mass Organizations must be accomplished through two processes. First, an effort to provide for and organize the community involves the life of all of society. Therefore, the approach to society which is used must be more social/ cultural and social/educational in character. In this way we must always avoid the approach using force and the attitude of seeking targets which are not realistic. Such an approach, in turn, will lead to the practice of following short-cuts, which has been the tendency up to now. The press release states: "In fact, such a forceful approach often only makes the law exclusively into an instrument for legitimizing actions taken, which may be in conflict with the principles of democracy and the rights of citizens."

Secondly, the process of composition of the law must be in accordance with the spirit of democracy and must be accomplished with wisdom and skill in an atmosphere of openness and dialogue which goes hand in hand with an attitude of statesmanship. Thus, there is a place for the growth of initiative and the channeling of aspirations which come from the people.

Substance of Law on Mass Organizations

Regarding the substance of the Law on Mass Organizations, the Cipayung Group states that there are at least 11 matters which must be contained in it. The introduction to the law should be under the heading of "Essential Orientations and General Principles of the Law on Mass Organizations," as stated by the group in its press release. Meanwhile, in the introduction the "Reference" section should include Section 2, Paragraph (1); Section 5, Paragraph (1); Section 6, Paragraph (2); Section 20, Paragraph (1); Section 27, Paragraph (1); and Sections 28, 29, and 37 of the Constitution of 1945.

According to the Cipayung Group, the significance of organized society is that it is a receptacle fashioned by the citizens of the Republic of Indonesia, on the basis of similarities of desire, religion, activity, profession, and function, in order to work together for national development, realizing the rights and duties of the people as citizens in their lives as a community, as a nation, and as a state. However, this does not mean that in arranging the classification of community organizations there must be rigid distinctions based on the similarities of interest mentioned above. Therefore, this does not mean that a community organization would not be permitted which is based on more than one of these similarities.

The press release states: "In the bylaws of a community organization, as a statement of the commitment of every community organization to the effort to make the ideology of the Pancasila a permanent basis for our life as a nation and as a state, the Pancasila or the values of the Pancasila must be included in the introduction to the bylaws, or in the body of the bylaws, or as the founding principle of the organization. Every community organization has the right also to include its own founding principle in accordance with the spirit or character of the organization involved."

The Cipayung Group states that the objective of community organizations must be placed within the framework of national and state objectives. In addition to

these general objectives, every community organization can include its special objectives in its bylaws, provided these are not in conflict with the objectives of our state and nation.

The activities of community organizations in general are within the framework of our efforts to achieve our state and national objectives. In addition, in the effort to achieve their special objectives, community organizations may carry on their activities in accordance with their respective wishes, religion, professions, and functions. In addition to their civic duties, community organizations which are religious in spirit and character can include special obligations in their bylaws.

In another connection, community organizations are free to establish their own organizational structure. In this way every community organization has the right to have sections for women, youth, and other groups, as it considers necessary.

Membership

Still in connection with the substance of the Law on Mass Organizations, the Cipayung Group also raises the question of membership. It proposes that membership in community organizations be handled in accordance with the following provisions. Those who are permitted to become members of community organizations are Indonesian citizens. Membership is voluntary and open. Membership in community organizations which are religious in character may differ from the previously-stated principle, bearing in mind the special character which community organizations of a religious spirit and type have.

Community organizations may be suspended or prohibited if it can be proved that they are in conflict with the Pancasila or the Constitution of 1945 after court proceedings which are just and free.

The Cipayung Group states: "These are our basic views which we present as a concept and with a feeling of responsibility for national development in the direction of our common objectives. These views are the product of a process of study of the draft Law on Community Organizations which can give shape to our independence, both individually and collectively. We are expressing our views both orally and in writing and so forth, in accordance with the spirit of Section 28 of the Constitution of 1945."

These basic thoughts were signed respectively by H Harry Azhar Aziz and Alex Tofani, general chairman and secretary general, respectively, of the HMI; Alex Litaay and Sungul Siahaan (chairman and general secretary, respectively, of the Central Board of the GMKI), Markus Mali and Paulus Januar (chairman of the presidium and deputy secretary general, respectively, of the Central Board of the PMKRI), and Muhiddin Arubusman and Suherman H S (general chairman and secretary general, respectively, of the Executive Committee of the PMII).

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INDONESIAN-JAPANESE JOINT TEXTILE VENTURES CRITICIZED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesia 25 Jan 84 pp 1,9

/Text/ Expansion of textile exports will not proceed as quickly as the government hoped as long as the Indonesian textile industry is dominated by joint ventures with Japan. The Japanese multinational corporations are more concerned with the Indonesian market rather than exports because exports would be competition for the mother corporation in Japan.

T. Akip, a member of the board of BPMTeks /Indonesian Textile Research Board/ and leader of API /Indonesian Textile Association/ told KOMPAS Tuesday in Jakarta.

Because of this situation, he feels that now a new strategy must be brought into play. That is, it must not be expected that Japanese joint ventures will play a role in the expansions of exports.

It will be difficult for Japanese joint venture corporations in Indonesia to increase the quality of their products for the export market "because they only follow instructions from the mother corporations in Japan," he said.

Meanwhile, the PMDN /Investment of Domestic Capital/ corporations which are not tied to foreign producers are free to upgrade quality in any way. It is these corporations that are expected to become the backbone of the Indonesian textile export industry.

"Of course, not small enterpreneurs, but the strong PMDN corporations will be able to compete with the Japanese textile companies in the international market," Akip added.

Cotton

One of the obstacles to export expansion by Japanese joint venture corporations is the desire for cotton textiles in the international market. The Japanese textile industry in Indonesia is mainly involved in the production of synthetic fibers. "They are more inclined to use the basic components of synthetic fibers which they produce than cotton which has to be imported," Akip said.

Even so, he said, the textile industry in Japan is now turning to high quality cotton textiles. They produce the textiles wanted in the European and American markets and are constantly modernizing their machinery while the old machinery is sent to developing nations like Indonesia.

"For this reason, the Indonesian textile industry, particularly when machinery has been imported from Japan, is behind compared to Japan, herself," he added. This does not mean that Japanese corporations in Indonesia do not know this, but they are not permitted by their mother corporations to produce textiles of the same quality as those made in Japan.

No involvement

According to Akip's survey, Japanese corporations build textile plants in developing countries like Indonesian that will not compete with the corporations in Japan. "This strategy has succeeded," he said.

In this situation, textile companies that are successful exporters have very little involvement with Japan or none at all. Primaxco are Pantiris owned by textile firms; Primisima owned by GKBI /Federation of Indonesian Batik Cooperatives/; Primatexco, part of whose stock is controlled by GKBI and Damatex which, although involved in a Japanese joint venture, exports with Argo Pantes, a PMDN corporation. Texmaco has no connection at all with Japan. "It is difficult for corporations closely linked to Japan, like Centex, Istem, KTSM, [illegible], and others, to expand their exports," he said.

[illegible]

Akip said the attitude of the Japanese mother companies is very closed, and they keep all developments of new machinery secret. The group led by Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh felt this during their recent visit to Japan.

According to Akip, the large textile corporations in Japan which serve as mother companies for joint ventures in Indonesia use much more modern machinery than what [illegible] in their companies in Indonesia. The resulting products are much better. Their products now fulfil the needs of the European and American market.

"But when I stated a desire to bring the same machinery to Indonesia, the textile corporations refused saying that their machinery was new and could not yet be exported to Indonesia. They were worried there would be noone to [illegible]," he said.

[illegible], an Indonesian partner in a Japanese joint venture knew nothing about [illegible] machinery. It seems that this type of machine is being kept secret. Only the Japanese partners know, and the information is not passed on to [illegible] partners.

New Conflict

Even if the Japanese corporations in Indonesia wish to export their products, there is still the problem of marketing because there are still the Japanese trading houses to be dealt with. These trading houses now control the textile world hence determine marketing.

One of the major efforts of the Japanese trading houses is the promotion of exports to the Middle East with a type of textile labelled, "For Bajrai Riyadh." There is an information label stating that these textiles were produced without sanforizing. This is the system of finishing the textiles used in most of the world. The Japanese corporations succeeded in inventing their own system and no longer sanforize.

The Arabs do not like sanforization because it was invented by Jews. Now with the Japanese success in inventing a new system, they expect market demand to increase. In Indonesia, most corporations still use sanforizing.

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MALAYSIA NEEDS 1,500 INDONESIAN WORKERS PER MONTH

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Jan 84 p 1

/Text/ Malaysia still needs 1,500 Indonesian workers per month to work in North Kalimantan on various projects in that area, specifically in the plantation sector. After meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha officers last Wednesday, Minister of Manpower Sudomo told the press that of those 1,500 needed, 1,000 are for Sabah and 500 for Sarawak. At this time, there are 130,000 Indonesian workers in those areas, according to Sudomo.

Last Firday and Saturday, Minister Sudomo was in Tawao (Sabah) to observe Indonesian workers. There he officially opened a dormitory for workers in transit (Sabah Immigrant Manpower Centre) with Sabah Chief State Secretary Datuk Harris Mohammad Salleh. Before that, Sudomo opened a similar dormitory in Nunukan, East Kalimantan (Indonesia), also in the presence of Datuk Harris Mohammad Salleh.

Sudomo reported to President Suharto the results of his trip to Tawao and East Kalimantan. He said, with the requests for Indonesian labor and with the presence of the in-transit dormitories, workers that will be sent to Sabah and Sarawak will be channelled officially. They will no longer be illegal workers whom Malaysia considers "illegal immigrants."

Do not Go Through Recruiters

Sudomo asked that anyone wishing to work in Sabah or Sarawak not to register with recruiters because departures are going to be well arranged officially. Sudomo made this call especially to people in South Sulawesi and East Nusatenggara where most of the Sabah and Sarawak workers are from.

Registration should be made at the offices or at Manpower KANWIL /Regional offices/.

12405
CSO: 4213/162

FORMER MP URGES FULL USE OF DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 28 Feb 84 p 12

[Article: "Sugiharto: Development Up to Now Only Uses Up 70 Percent of Budget Allocation"]

[Text] Jakarta, 24 February--The planning of the development program during the Fourth 5-Year Plan must be more realistic. It must place emphasis on improving the position of the people who have not yet benefited from it because their minimum physical needs (KFM) have not yet been met by the program.

This was stated by Sugiharto, the former chairman of the Functional Development Faction in Parliament, in answer to questions from reporters on 23 February in Jakarta. In his opinion the unspent remainder of the development budget up to now has ranged between 25 and 30 percent of the total allocation. This indicates that the planning of the development program has never been realistic and only emphasizes the political aspect of the matter.

He admitted that during the course of the Third 5-Year Plan many things were successfully accomplished by the government and that with the achievements already realized Indonesia has been lifted from the status of an "under developed" country to a higher status.

40 Million Below KFM

However, according to the former chairman of the Functional Development Faction who is now a member of the DPA [Supreme Advisory Council], at present there are still about 40 million people who are below the KFM level. This is a problem which is very depressing. He said: "This situation makes us very concerned. There is no reason for blaming anyone because the government in fact has worked very hard on the matter."

According to Sugiharto, the group of people referred to in this connection are employed as casual laborers and collectors of firewood. They live in isolated villages under depressing conditions, for even their access to food is uncertain. Meanwhile, people in this group who live in the cities make a living by obtaining commissions for small services or operate small, informal businesses and are considered fully unemployed. Those who live in the villages are farm laborers or seasonal workers. They belong to the group of disguised unemployed.

At the seashore people in this category live as traditional fishermen and fishermen laborers with no fixed income. Their average income is only about 300 rupiahs per day.

Seen from the point of view of population growth and the working force, this problem cannot be handled with excuses or with the attitude of "let things go on slowly, provided they are finally done."

According to Sugiharto, who is chairman of the HNSI (All-Indonesian Fishermen's Association), many people ask how much money has been made available. He declared: "This question must be resolved right now."

He pointed to funds made available up to now for the successive years of the development plans and added that these have been substantial. However, in fact these funds have not been completely used by the government.

Quoting official sources, Sugiharto said that the development program up to now has only used up 70 percent of the budgetary allocation made available for it.

He stated: "Therefore, if during each development plan, which covers 5 years, the funds really used only amount to 70 percent, over the period of three 5-year development plans (or 15 years), in fact development has only taken place over 10.5 years, and we have lost 4.5 years in the process."

He further calculated that if economic growth is 6 percent per year, the growth lost during the first three development plans has reached 26 percent.

Unrealistic

Using calculations of this kind, Sugiharto has arrived at the conclusion that the planning of the development program up to now in many cases has been unrealistic and incomplete. For that reason he proposed that during the forthcoming Fourth 5-Year Plan unexpended funds from the development budget (SIAP) should be held down to a minimum level and that a level of no higher than 10 percent should be tolerated.

Therefore, he added again, remaining funds from the development budget must receive more serious attention. This is because, he said, in addition to unspent development budget funds, there are still leaks in the system. He concluded: "Therefore, in fact, of the funds allocated less than 70 percent are used because of these leaks in the system."

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CONDITIONS AFFECTING CATTLE-BREEDING DESCRIBED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Feb 84 p 2

[Article: "One Veterinarian for 3,000 Families Engaged in Livestock Raising"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The number of veterinary doctors is still a serious problem. At present there are about 1,500 veterinarians and 4.5 million families engaged in small-scale, livestock raising. This means that one veterinarian must be able to serve 3,000 families engaged in livestock raising.

This was stated by Prof Dr J H Hutasoit, deputy minister of agriculture for increasing the production of livestock and fisheries, when he opened the Symposium on the Development of Animal Husbandry in Village Areas on 20 February.

According to the minister, farmers in the villages are generally engaged in the production of several crops. In addition to raising food crops, the farmer also has a limited number of livestock. In the 1983 Agricultural Census it was concluded that the total number of families engaged in livestock raising totaled about 4.5 million.

The role of animal husbandry in increasing farmer income is still very significant, particularly for farmers who have small fields to till. The results of research show that in the case of farmers tilling small fields (of less than 0.4 hectares) the contribution of animal husbandry to their incomes was rather large, or about 34.05 percent. However, for farmers tilling larger fields (more than 0.8 hectares), the role of animal husbandry was smaller, providing 15.87 percent of income.

On the basis of this data the effort to raise the welfare of small farmers and farm laborers through livestock development is not an empty dream. Thus, the veterinary discipline is not a "tower of ivory" which is not in touch with the challenges of development. The veterinarian must bring together and, indeed, must be able to make a contribution and serve the ups and downs of development himself, particularly the development of animal husbandry.

Strategic Point

Speaking about the infrastructure of production, the deputy minister said that in addition to seeds and fodder, animal health facilities or protection for livestock

may be considered a strategic point in the context of the overall process of livestock raising.

Indeed, he admitted that many problems have been resolved in the field of animal health and the security of livestock. However, there are still many more problems which must be resolved. Institutes of animal health have been established, and other activities in the field of livestock security have been undertaken, such as the effort to prevent, ward off, wipe out, and investigate various animal diseases. However, this effort must be carried on further, whether the goal is to develop animal medicines or animal health services for farmers raising livestock. This must really be done.

The outbreak of hoof and mouth disease which took place in Java, beginning in July 1983, is an example and a lesson. The deputy minister said: "We must study and be able to learn whether the livestock security system is really adequate."

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CSO: 4213/181

MP SUGGESTS CANCELLATION OF PLAN TO IMPORT CORN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The government plan to import corn in 1984 should be cancelled. In addition to wasting foreign exchange, the import policy will also provide no protection to the farmers.

H Imam Churmen, a member of Committee IV of Parliament from the Development Unity Faction, expressed his views regarding a KOMPAS report published on Friday of last week [17 February].

The food coordination meeting covering all of Eastern Indonesia, held during the middle of February, decided that this year Indonesia would still need to import corn. For that reason the export of corn from stocks held by BULOG [Bureau of Logistical Affairs] has been stopped, while corn exports by private businessmen will be reviewed.

A few provinces, particularly East Nusa Tenggara, hope that imports of corn can be reduced. The decision by the food coordination meeting was presented by Prof Dr Ibrahim Hasan, deputy chief of BULOG for food storage and distribution, and Engr Muslimin Nasution, chief of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Cooperatives.

Must Be Synchronized

According to Imam Churmen, toward the end of the Third 5-Year Plan and in the course of the Fourth 5-Year Plan the government is determined to develop the planting of secondary crops, including corn. Implementation of this program will, of course, be left in the hands of the farmers, whose position is still very weak.

In addition, the chief of state himself has already indicated that the present cabinet is a unit which must work by helping each other out, avoiding getting ahead of or leaving other government departments and offices behind in the implementation of the development program. In other words, all government departments and offices must work in a coordinated and synchronized way in carrying out the tasks of government and development.

On the basis of this directive, if one department (the Department of Agriculture --the Editors) is encouraging the planting of secondary crops, other government

departments and offices must be ready to "kick the ball forward" in processing, transporting, and marketing the commodity involved. Furthermore, the policy of promoting the production of secondary crops will be implemented by the farmers, whose position is very weak and who need assistance.

Assistance to the farmers does not always have to be in the form of loans, but rather can be in the form of policies to protect or stimulate their desire to increase production.

If the corn import plan is intended to meet a pressing need, for example, to meet feed requirements for poultry production, which continues to increase, first of all the background must be explained. For example, what is the domestic corn production potential, and how large is the shortage in animal feed.

Waste

If the shortage is not particularly large, Churmen said, why and for what purpose is corn being imported? Indeed, there is the view that the quality of domestic corn production is not as good as that of imported corn. This is not true.

Through research institutions, the Department of Agriculture is presently able to obtain high quality cornseed. Farmers are also able to grow such food crops, using technology which is not particularly complicated.

Imam Churmen said: "Using the excuse that the quality of domestic corn is still low, the government or private businessmen are finding an opportunity to import corn. However, this shallow attitude can have the consequence of wasting foreign exchange and hampering the creativity of our farmers in growing secondary crops, including corn.

In this connection the government is presently following a policy of "tightening our belts." This means that all funds and foreign exchange resources available must be used in an efficient and properly useful way.

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CSO: 4213/181

GENERAL MURDANI CITES DIFFICULTIES IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 21 Feb 84 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, 20 February--Gen L B Moerdani, the commander of ABRI [the Indonesian Armed Forces], has declared that corruption is a complicated question and cannot be resolved in a short time, because there are many problems connected to that issue.

In testimony before Committee I of Parliament (Defense and Security, Information, and Foreign Relations) on 20 February in Jakarta, he said: "Although the government is working '25 hours every day' to overcome corruption, in fact corruption cannot be completely cut out."

The problem, said the commander of ABRI, is that corruption involves "cooperation in two directions," which are closely related to each other.

Although this is so, said the commander of ABRI, who is also commander of the Security and Order Command [KOPKAMTIB], the government's sincere efforts to handle the question of corruption continue to be strengthened. This can be seen in the daily handling of corruption, which has been entrusted to the vice president and the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry and supervisor of development, who have coordinating powers with the BPKP (Financial and Development Supervision Board).

Through the efforts of the BPKP and with the help of other government bodies, the problem of corruption can at least be reduced in the future, General Moerdani said.

He stated that up to now the problem with corruption is that it has only involved government officials, who are usually called persons who receive contributions or facilitative funds [uang pelicin]. However, the person contributing the facilitative funds is not questioned, "whereas we know that corruption does not involve just one party. If there is no one paying out money, there won't be anyone receiving it, on the other hand," he said.

In reply to a question by a member of Parliament, the commander of ABRI declared that ABRI will take action to prevent its members from relaxing in luxury hotels. And this policy was previously drawn up by General Yusuf [previous commander of ABRI].

General Moerdani said that if an ABRI member wants to relax, he should find a simple hotel which does not make a show of providing its facilities free of charge.

Answering a question about Operation "Kartika" which has been initiated within the Army and which, he said, has caught 24 senior commanders of ABRI, he declared that this operation cannot be discussed in detail as yet because a number of court cases are still pending.

General Moerdani said: "If action is taken against someone but his guilt cannot be proved, that person cannot be 'exposed' in public. However, it is up to the courts to prove the case."

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CSO: 4213/181

GOLKAR, KADIN AGREE ON DEVELOPMENT OF WEAK ENTREPRENEURS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Feb 84 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--GOLKAR [Functional Groups political party] and KADIN [Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry] have agreed to help economically weak businessmen, so that the gulf separating them from strong business firms can be narrowed. For this purpose GOLKAR and KADIN, both in Jakarta as well as in the provinces, will continue to work together in the direction of the kind of economic development which both parties desire.

Sukamdani Sahid Gitosardjono, the general chairman of KADIN, told a KOMPAS representative last week: "GOLKAR's economic program turns out to be no different from the KADIN program. For that reason it is a good idea for the two programs, which are aimed in the same direction, to be combined in order to achieve their goals more quickly." This statement was made in connection with the meeting between the Executive Council of GOLKAR, under Doctor Sudharmono, and the Executive Council of KADIN, under Sukamdani, which was held some time ago.

Sukamdani said that GOLKAR and KADIN are two power centers which should properly work together. GOLKAR is a power center in the social and political sector, and KADIN has a power potential in the social and economic sector. For that reason, cooperation between these political and professional organizations will complement each group and will result in an ideal union.

KADIN also admits that the two organizations will be useful to each other. KADIN can make use of GOLKAR because this political organization has influence over the bureaucrats, from the central level down to the provinces. With cooperation between GOLKAR and KADIN, the government will certainly pay attention to questions faced by the business world.

Meanwhile, GOLKAR will also make use of KADIN, because as an organization of businessmen, it will be very useful in achieving the objectives sought by GOLKAR. That is, by creating political stability through the development of the business world, among other things by narrowing the differences between strong and weak business firms.

Sukamdani said: "Mutually useful in this sense is not meant in a negative way. Rather, it is exclusively intended to state that each organization has power which can be used to help other groups."

Cooperation in the Provinces

To strengthen cooperation between GOLKAR and KADIN, this cooperation should not take place only at the central government level but also in the provinces. For that reason it is hoped that KADIN members who are also GOLKAR leaders will be found, not only at the Central Executive Council level but also at the Provincial Executive Council level.

Sukamdani said: "In Jakarta, cooperation is very close. A member of the Executive Council of KADIN in Jakarta has become a member of the Executive Council of GOLKAR in Jakarta. I hope that this happens in other areas as well."

Regarding cooperation between KADIN and GOLKAR to narrow the gap between large and small businessmen, the general chairman of KADIN said that this question absolutely must be handled. For if the present situation drags on, it will endanger political stability. For that reason GOLKAR has a great interest in this matter.

KADIN also called on GOLKAR to help in bringing domestic businessmen together. Businessmen should not allow themselves to be segregated into groups, into indigenous and non-indigenous business groups, and into government and private business firms.

Splitting domestic businessmen into factions will satisfy foreign businessmen. This is particularly so since it is known that Japanese multinational business firms now control Indonesia. Those are just the Japanese multinational business firms. This does not include business firms from America and other countries.

He added that only through the union of Indonesian businessmen supported by GOLKAR can multinational businessmen be prevented from operating in Indonesia. Therefore, it is hoped that, through cooperation between GOLKAR and KADIN, their combined efforts will be capable of dealing with those problems.

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CREDITS TO VILLAGE COOPERATIVES TIGHTENED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Feb 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Food storage credits extended to KUD (Village Unit Cooperatives) will be tightened and made more selective. KUD's which are behind in making payments on previous loans will not be given further credit. This was stated by Bustanil Arifin, minister of cooperatives and chief of BULOG [Bureau of Logistical Affairs], after he had been received by President Soeharto at his residence on Jalan Cendana in Jakarta on Monday [20 February].

He said that at present about 700 KUD's are still behind in making payments worth about 3.5 billion rupiahs. He added: "The president asked, 'They're behind in their payments?'" According to the minister, President Soeharto recalled that if the funds loaned to the KUD's are not used for the storage of food, for example, because the storage facilities are too small, the money must be returned to the government.

Bustanil continued: "Sometimes there are KUD's like that. If there are funds on on hand and they aren't used for food storage purposes, they are used for other purposes. Sometimes they are used to repay other loans. Therefore, we will be more careful in extending loans. Those who are behind in repaying their loans won't be given any further loans. So we will be really selective."

He added that supervision by the banks and food storage teams in the provinces regarding the use of funds for food storage by KUD's should be tightened up.

Not Included

According to Bustanil, not all KUD's will be included in the food storage program this year, and particularly the KUD's which are seriously behind in repaying their loans. Those who are behind less than 5 percent will still be included. Those in arrears more than 5 percent but which have food stocks as a guarantee will be included.

He said that initially it was hoped that 3,400 KUD's would be able to take part in the food storage program this year. However, because there are still many cooperatives which are in arrears in repaying their loans, it is estimated that only 2,000 KUD's will take part in the program. According to the minister, in provinces where the KUD's are not ready, the Provincial Logistical Affairs Offices [Dolog] and the Regency Logistical Affairs Offices [Sub Dolog] must be prepared

with task groups already established. In addition to strengthening the KUD's which are still weak, the task groups will also be able to replace the KUD's which are not functioning at all.

Bustanil said that the most important aspect is to make sure that the basic price does not fall below the established price. In comments made by the minister on this occasion yesterday [20 February], he declared that the rules should not be interpreted to mean that all paddy or rice meets the standards for the basic price. Because in this connection the regulations provide that, for example, the paddy or rice must have a 14 percent moisture content, the grain must be ripe, and so forth.

He stated that it was originally estimated that about 1.6 million tons of food would be stored this year, but it may turn out that the figure achieved will be less than 1 million tons.

Difficult

Answering a question concerning the reason why the KUD's are behind in repaying their food storage loans, he said that it may be due to the long dry season last year or perhaps because the loans were used for other purposes. Concerning the extent of the arrearages, according to the minister these only amounted to 9.5 percent.

He said that the difficulty in this connection is that criminal action has been taken against certain people. However, the courts are rarely able to complete the action on these cases. The money is not repaid, and this becomes a burden for the following group of managers of the KUD. It becomes even more serious if the new management of the cooperative plays the same game, and the burden on the KUD becomes increasingly heavy. Bustanil said: "However, not all KUD's are like that. Indeed, developing a Village Unit Cooperative is difficult. This is because what is needed is for the cooperative leadership to be developed mentally and in a disciplined way, and its management skills and so forth need to be improved."

He said that the efforts under way to prepare and consolidate the KUD's will be further increased this year. He added: "Indeed, an effort is being made to make sure that the present KUD's do not become too ambitious in obtaining loans."

Increasing Production

He said that President Soeharto hopes that the KUD's will not only increase their storage of food. They also need to expand the production infrastructure, so that total output by the farmers can be further raised.

In this connection, according to the minister, the Department of Finance and PUSRI [Sriwijaya Fertilizer Company] should provide more room for the KUD's to operate. When fertilizer is only provided to the farmers by the KUD's, the farmers cannot obtain it from private sources. Private firms may take part in providing fertilizer, but this must be done through the KUD's. This means that the KUD's are paid in cash. The minister said: "If this is not done, how can the KUD's make any money? If the sale of fertilizer is turned over to private firms, it will be those firms which will earn the commission. This will just bring the

KUD's to a standstill." According to the minister, this possibility of turning fertilizer sales over to private firms is still under discussion.

Minister of Cooperatives Bustanil reported to President Soeharto on the results of the food coordination meetings in Yogyakarta in December 1983, in Parapat (North Sumatra) in January 1984, and later on in Ujungpandang [South Sulawesi].

Regarding stocks of corn, he said that at present corn is being exported. However, it is possible that later on it will have to be imported. According to Bustanil, President Soeharto approved of this situation because the chief of state regards agricultural production as seasonal in character, while consumption takes place throughout the year. If production is high, some of it will be exported. At the same time this will tend to guarantee access to international markets. In addition, due to cost calculations, if it is cheaper to transport corn from North Sumatra to Penang [Malaysia] rather than from North Sumatra to Jakarta, it is better to export it than transport it to Jakarta. Furthermore, the period during which corn can be safely stored is very short.

5170
CSO: 4213/181

HMI FOUNDER SEES NO PROBLEM WITH PANCASILA

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 25 Feb 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] Surabaya, PELITA--Prof Lafran Pane, the founder of the Islamic University Students Association (HMI), is convinced that by accepting the Republic of Indonesia based on the Constitution of 1945 and the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation], the Islamic religion can stand up straight and develop on an overall basis.

He recently spoke at a ceremony for the installation of officers of the Coordinating Board of the HMI in East Java, held in the Pinda Asen building in Surabaya. He said: "As a result, there is no problem or question for the HMI with the Pancasila as a single founding principle." He added that in the course of strengthening and developing the Islamic community, of course we must be able to use our brains as well as pay attention to circumstances of time and place.

According to this professor in the philosophy of the Pancasila at the IKIP Negeri [State Teachers Training Institute] and the Indonesian Islamic University (UII) in Yogyakarta, "We do not just copy whatever happened during the time of the Prophet Mohammed. We must be aware that Indonesia was not proclaimed as an independent state and defended just by Muslims."

Two Goals

He had previously stated that when the HMI was established, it originally had two goals. First, to defend Indonesia and to raise its standards. Secondly, to uphold and develop the teachings of Islam.

Therefore, it may be said that the nationalist aspect had the foremost position for the HMI. However, this did not mean that Islam was not important and was shunted to the sidelines. The two previously-mentioned goals could be achieved and realized simultaneously.

Four Groups

An official from the HMI leadership said that the statement by Prof Lafran Pane will not affect the independence of the organization.

In another part of his speech Prof Lafran Pane declared that the Indonesian Islamic community consists of four groups. There is the abangan group [the common people] who are said to follow Islamic teachings in a minimal way. There are the Alim Ulama [Muslim scholars as a group] and their followers, who know and practice the Islamic religion in accordance with the Koran and the Hadits [the sayings of the Prophet Mohammed], as interpreted in the Arab countries. There is a group of ulamas and their followers who are influenced by the world of mysticism. And there is a small group which tries to adjust itself to historical progress in accordance with the form and essence of the Islamic religion. The professor said: "This group tries to ensure that our religion can really be practiced in Indonesian society at present."

Professor Lafran added: "The HMI is a part of the last category." He declared that this was because the HMI is an organization of Indonesian university students whose members are Muslims, without regard to the details of their religious faith. Finally, it is hoped that they will study the Islamic religion together in an effort to ensure that the Koran and the Hadits are fully applied in Indonesia.

With the variations in the background of its members and the complexity involved in including several different groups, the HMI cannot be an exclusive organization. There are no secrets within it, and the organization is open and independent in character. Prof Lafran Pane, the son of Sanusi Pane, a scholar from Tapanuli [North Sumatra], concluded: "Don't try to force the HMI into a certain group, because this would be in conflict with the character of the HMI itself."

5170
CSO: 4213/183

MINISTERS DENOUNCE 'CHILDREN OF GOD' ACTIVITY

Minister of Religion

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The activities of the "Children of God" [name given in English in the text] have soiled the good name of existing religious bodies in Indonesia. This is because these activities as such have no connection with religion in Indonesia. This was stated by Minister of Religion H Munawir Sjadzali, master of arts, in testimony before Committee IX of Parliament on 22 February in Jakarta.

In answer to questions from Joos Hartono and Dr H M Abduh Paddare, members of Committee IX, the minister of religion declared that the activities of the "Children of God" were a direct threat to the Protestant and Catholic community and had strategic objectives which could threaten national stability.

The "Children of God" constitute a new movement [aliran], and it is not known when this group came to Indonesia. However, it is clear that this movement teaches sexual freedom, which was brought to Indonesia by tourists. Their activities are carried out clandestinely and are aimed at young people.

The minister of religion said: "I can appreciate why the Protestant and Catholic communities feel threatened by the activities of the 'Children of God.' This is an issue which of course will lead to a variety of problems."

All Religions

Regarding these problems, the minister of religion declared that this does not affect Protestants and Catholics only. Even in the Islamic community similar issues have been raised. Of course, this has caused concern.

The minister of religion himself is convinced that the various activities being carried on, and which cause concern to the community, are part of a plan containing certain objectives which could disturb community and religious life.

The minister of religion said: "Even in Bali there is a movement of this kind, the Hari Krishna's. Therefore, it appears that it is not only the Islamic community which is the objective, but other communities as well."

In view of this connection the minister of religion has ordered the Directorate General of Catholic and Protestant Guidance [Dirjen Bimas Katolik dan Kristen] to undertake a careful study of the matter. Future decisions will be based on the results of this study.

Communist Creation

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--All religious groups in Indonesia are targets for activities which seek to destroy community religious life and finally are aimed at disturbing national stability. These activities are carried out in a planned way by those who seek to reintroduce communist teachings.

In testimony before Committee IX of Parliament in Jakarta on 22 February Minister of Religion H Munawir Sjadzali declared that the "religion" of the "Children of God" is a form of organization created by PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] agents. Munawir said: "It appears that the target is not only the Islamic community, but now also other religious communities." He declared that the "Children of God" have no connection with existing religions.

Coordinating Minister for Public Welfare

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 23 Feb 84 p 9

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 22 February--There is no religious body which approves the activities of the "Children of God," which is advocating free sex [in English in the text] under cover of missionary activity. These amoral activities are the work of animals in human form.

This was stated by H Alamsjah Ratu Prawiranegara, coordinating minister for public welfare, in answer to a question from a MERDEKA representative today in his office. He was speaking in connection with the case of the "Children of God."

He said that in the nation of the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] activities of that kind must be completely eliminated. This is because the whole Pancasila community has a duty to wipe out such activities, since, if they are allowed to go on, we will all turn into animals.

Activities carried out by the "Children of God" reportedly involve free sex among its members, which is clearly in conflict with the Indonesian personality, in conflict with our customs, and also in conflict with the concept of humanity.

According to the coordinating minister for public welfare, all state offices have a duty to investigate this matter and to take action to deal with it. The office of the coordinating minister for public welfare is also conducting an investigation of this matter. The minister asked the people to report to the authorities if they come in contact with this group and not to take the law into their own hands.

MINGGU MERDEKA reports that the "Children of God" have developed in Indonesia. This activity is organized by a group originating in Canada, the United States,

and New Zealand which spreads the belief that "love" such as taught by God means that human beings must love each other. As "children of God," the teaching that each person must love all other persons means that my property is your property, that your property is my property, whether this involves belongings or even one's own body.

According to a MINGGU MERDEKA police source, investigations carried out by the police have led to the collection of data showing that there are about 3,000 members in Yogyakarta, 300 in Purwokerto [Central Java], 3,600 in Semarang [Central Java], 600 in Surakarta [Central Java], about 2,000 in Bandung [West Java], and about 5,000 in Jakarta.

5170
CSO: 4213/182

HARMONY AMONG RELIGIOUS GROUPS DISCUSSED

Jakarata SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 28 Feb 84 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Riberu: We Want to Avoid Hypocritical and Antipathetic Attitudes"]

[Text] Jakarta, 27 February--The effort to convince the people, who differ in their religious beliefs, that it is impossible for this country to be based on a single religion--because that would mean splitting the nation--must be continued. This was stated by Doctor Riberu at a seminar held by the Research and Development Section of the Department of Religion on Monday [27 February] in Jakarta.

Riberu was discussing the working paper of Maj Gen Sri Hardiman, master of laws, entitled: "The Position of Religion in the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] State." Riberu went on to state, using clear evidence from the experience of other countries and from the life of our own country, that we are very much in need of the kind of thinking which stands out above the views of any given group. We need a kind of thinking which can be accepted by all and which will be our common point of departure.

Doctor Riberu said: "We already have that kind of thinking in the Pancasila. Therefore, it would be best for us not to take a step backwards. We are firmly determined to hold onto this founding principle in the administration of our state and community."

All religions in Indonesia are slowly becoming aware of the importance of a single, national, unifying vehicle. For that reason, he added, all religions finally agree that the Pancasila, as the only foundation, as the only principle for our state and society, must be supported, developed, and maintained.

However, Doctor Riberu, the chief of the Documentation and Community Relations Service of MAWI (Council of Indonesian Church Leaders), also warned that proclaiming the Pancasila as the single founding principle for other sectors of life in addition to our life as a community and state means that the Pancasila stands above our lives as citizens. This would make the religious community feel very much hemmed in.

Riberu said: "This is because every religion has basic thoughts and values which provide a guide for the life of its followers." He added that these basic

thoughts and values involve the totality of human life, as they concern cosmology, anthropology, sociology, theology, culture, and so forth.

Explained

These basic thoughts and values, in Riberu's view, provide a fundamental standard for the life of the people who embrace the religion concerned. Riberu concluded: "I will make a general statement: the Pancasila as the single founding principle associated with our national view of life, our national identity, our national culture, and so forth, causes those who have religious faith to begin to question the role of their religion in daily life."

He declared: "Furthermore, we should note that religions in general also have a view of our life together in society. Indeed, our lives in a given state. Religion has views on the composition of society and the composition of the state, although it may not go so far as to involve the concept of a specific structure."

Riberu touched on the 1983 GBHN [Main Directions of State Policy], which requires political organizations to have the Pancasila as their single founding principle. He said: "Community organizations and religious institutions are urged to join in supporting the Pancasila as the basis and foundation of our state and society, to join in supporting it, and to make it a permanent part of our nation."

In this connection Riberu hoped that it would be found very desirable to clarify the functions of the Pancasila, both as the single founding principle as well as the national philosophy of life. He said that this clarification must state explicitly and clearly whether the function of the Pancasila involves the administration of our life as a state and society only or whether it has another function.

Riberu said: "If this is not clarified, two things could happen. First, a hypocritical attitude might be created, a tactical and strategic attitude in accepting the Pancasila. Not a sincere attitude. Secondly, an attitude of opposition might be provoked, a non-compromising attitude opposed to the Pancasila. Both of these possible developments would endanger national unity and union. We want to avoid both of them."

Progress

Previously, Maj Gen (Retired) Sri Hardiman, in his working paper, mentioned among other things that religious institutions in Indonesia have taken a step forward by inviting their communities and all groups they encompass to play an active role in supporting the success of the development program.

According to him, religion continues to have good prospects for continued development, because he is convinced that, both at the global as well as the national level, happiness in the life of the modern world and in the world to come will continue to be determined by the external and internal harmonization and balance of the community of mankind.

At the seminar, which was officially opened by the minister of religion, other speakers included Prof Dr Harsya Bachtiar, with Professor Doctor Ihromi, Dr von Magnis, and Dahlan Ranumihardja serving as moderators.

5170
CSO: 4213/183

SUDHARMONO: NUCLEAR PROGRAM TO CONTINUE

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Jan 84 pp 1, 11

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs (MENSEKNEG) Sudharmono has asked the National Atomic Energy Agency (BATAN) to continue to increase its capabilities in the fields of science, technology, and management so that they can be applied to BATAN's participation in national development, specifically in REPELITA [5-Year development plan] IV.

"As a government agency, BATAN has a large role in national development," the MENSEKNEG said in Jakarta Friday in his opening address at the induction ceremony of BATAN's director general Prof Dr Baiquni, MSc PhD, replacing Ng Djali Ahimsa. He said, although the world economy has not been encouraging during REPELITA IV, the government will continue to increase development.

"The construction of the all-purpose Serpong Reactor and other facilities for the production of radio isotopes, fuel elements, and the processing of radioactive waste will be continued," he said. According to Sudharmono, the all-purpose reactor will serve as a center for research and for the training of nuclear technicians who will then handle the construction of larger reactors for industrial needs and as energy sources.

Sudharmono recalled President Suharto's instructions at the official opening of the reactor on 8 December 1983 that "BATAN's facilities and workers must be well taken care of." "The president also asked that the nuclear energy program, which has been started, be continued," he said.

The MENSEKNEG stated that existing nuclear programs should continue guided by the spirit of hard work, by belt tightening, and by working shoulder to shoulder with other institutions. He also asked that funds be used economically and efficiently to prevent misuse and waste and to continue the tradition of clear administrative of funds.

12405
CSO: 4213/162

BRIEFS

CHINESE MOVIES CALLED OBSTACLE--Doctor Bawadiman, chairman of Committee IX of Parliament, thinks that too many Chinese films in Indonesia are not helpful to our efforts to facilitate racial assimilation, because they are the cause of conflicts between the culture of Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent and the culture of their ancestors. In this connection, the basic point for the effort to achieve national assimilation is that all Indonesian citizens should be Indonesian in culture. This includes all citizens of foreign descent who cannot cling to their original culture. This was stated to the press at the Parliament building in Jakarta on 25 February. This statement was made in response to the warning issued by Prof Dr Nugroho Notosusanto, minister of education and culture, in testimony before Committee IX of Parliament recently. Minister Nugroho declared that the showing of Chinese films on the themes of force, kung fu, sex, and sadism would be limited in the future. Doctor Bawadiman declared that it is now indeed time for us to consider whether Chinese films as a whole can be accepted as educational elements in the framework of strengthening our national identity. The chairman of Committee IX warned that if the younger generation is daily confronted with films containing sadism, sooner or later they will be influenced by what they see. And this is a danger for the process of acculturation, he said. In this connection this member of Parliament from the Functional Development Faction urged operators of movie theaters to place a higher priority on the showing of Indonesian films so that we may become the m[illegible] our own country and to limit the showing of foreign films which have n[illegible]t consequences. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 27 Feb 84 p 2] 5170

MOCHTAR ON REAGAN'S STATEMENT--United States President Ronald Reagan's opinion in his speech before the U.S. Congress last Thursday that a nuclear war cannot be won and must be avoided is very important. A few years ago, President Reagan felt that a limited nuclear war could be waged and won. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said this Friday afternoon at Halim International Airport on his return from a Islamic Conference Organization session and after undergoing medical treatment in New York. According to Mochtar, Reagan's opinion that there could be limited nuclear war chase his allies in Europe. For this reason, Reagan's new opinion, will relieve the tension that has seized the world at this time. Mochtar said it remains the Soviet Union still doubts the sincerely of Reagan's position. "We're only waiting for the realization of the U.S. pronouncement," he said. Besides that, Foreign Minister Mochtar also discussed the ICO [Islamic Conference Organization] session, the United States withdrawl from UNESCO, and several other matters. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Jan 84 p 12] 12400

[illegible]

COMMUNIST COUP INVOLVEMENT--The total number of employees of the Department of Transmigration who were suspected of involvement in the G30S/PKI [abortive communist coup in 1965] was 11,072, broken down as follows. A total of 2,098 were classified in Category I; 7,855 in Category II; 1,050 in Category III; and 69 in Category IV. It turned out that 16 employees in fact were involved in this incident: four persons in Category I; nine in Category II; and three in Category III. In testimony before Committee IV of Parliament, which was presided over by H Soegiono, deputy chairman of the committee, Bambang Sumantri, inspector general of the Department of Transmigration, said that he had undertaken a study and an investigation among the employees for security purposes, particularly as they affect ideology. Implementation of the study was in the hands of a team in the provincial offices of the department. He said: "The investigation was initiated in November 1983, and it is estimated that it will be completed by the end of fiscal year 1983-84." [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 22 Feb 84 p 1] 5170

ULAMAS ON SCHOOL UNIFORMS--The Indonesian Council of Ulama [Muslim Scholars] is urging the minister of education and culture not to adopt policies which it believes may create unnecessary tensions among the people and particularly in the Muslim community. The appeal of the Council of Ulama, which was sent to Minister of Education and Culture Professor Nugroho, was dated 2 February 1984 and was signed by H S Prodjokusumo as secretary of the council and by K H M Syukri Gozali as its general chairman. In the letter the Council of Ulama noted that there have been reports, both oral and printed, that beginning in April 1984 students will be punished for violations of the school uniform regulations and that headcoverings for girls entering state SMTA [senior high schools] will be prohibited. In its letter the Council of Ulama repeated its view, expressed at a meeting with the minister of education and culture on 19 August 1983, that in principle it agreed with requiring a school uniform. However, female students who feel obliged by religious convictions to be dressed properly should be given a full opportunity to enjoy their basic rights without being considered to have violated the school uniform regulation. This appeal was presented sincerely and for the common good, according to the letter from the Indonesian Council of Ulama. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 23 Feb 84 pp 1, 6] 5170

BAN ON TOPIK LIFTED--The information minister of the Republic of Indonesia, through his letter No 61 dated 23 April 1984, has revoked his letter No [illegible]/1984, annulling the publication permit of the weekly magazine TOPIK. TOPIK was banned 2 months ago in accordance with the consideration of the Press Council after studying TOPIK's violation of the principle of responsible press. [Summary] [BK241315 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian GMT 23 Apr 84 BK]

CSO: 4213/209

POL POT CASUALTIES IN SIEM REAP NOTED

BK271022 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] At present, all levels of the state revolutionary power in Puok District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, have closely cooperated with militiamen, the district's security forces, and the people to destroy the Pol Pot bandits who staged subversion in their district. On 4 and 6 March, the security forces of Puok District killed 19 enemies who robbed our people of rice, paddy, and their belongings in (Chhuk) village, (Trei Nhoa) commune and killed 15 other bandits in (Kouk Chan) village, (Ta Saom) commune. A quantity of weapons and materiel was seized.

CSO: 4212/43

VODK ON SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'MANY FACES'

BK230539 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "Whether Nguyen Co Thach Cheats or Not Rests on This Key Point: Are the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Going to Withdraw All Their Aggressor Forces From Kampuchea or Are They Not?"]

[Text] During his recent trip, Nguyen Co Thach, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's sly diplomat, presented himself in two or three forms. This devil changed himself into this or that depending on who he was talking to and where. Sometimes, he pretended to put forward what he called new ideas--this or that plan with this or that condition. And at others, he raised this or that issue to create dissension. The devilish Vietnamese is certainly not searching for peace through his many faces and disguises but is sowing dissension to split ASEAN and the international community which support and assist the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors so that the latter can continue to suck the Kampuchean people's blood. However, no matter how agile Nguyen Co Thach is in changing himself, talking to others, or performing tricks, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have no chance of duping anyone. All the countries and peoples in the region have been aware of successive tricks performed by Nguyen Co Thach. His current farce has even made people more aware of the tricky nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' sly diplomat.

At the end of Nguyen Co Thach's visit in Australia, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila openly and publicly stated that no one can trust Nguyen Co Thach because he speaks variently with Thailand, Indonesia, and Australia. The countries and peoples in the region, like other peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples the world over, have had bitter experiences with Nguyen Co Thach and the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors for more than 5 years. They will not be so stupid as to keep on following the tricky maneuvers of Nguyen Co Thach and his clique which have been cheating and constantly telling lies. Now, as in the future, one is waiting to see whether the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are going to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea or not. The withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea is the only key to resolving the Kampuchean problem. The Kampuchean people, like the peoples and countries in the region and the world, have clearly determined that if Vietnam does not withdraw all its aggressor

forces from Kampuchea through concrete actions, then Nguyen Co Thach's words and those of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are all deceitful lies.

Faced with this situation, the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK absolutely must continue to unite as one to hold aloft the banner to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more vigorously until achieving our sacred goal as set out in the declaration setting up our CGDK on 22 June 1982 to completely liberate our beloved Kampuchea from the grips of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. As for the world's peoples, those of countries in the region, and the international community which assist the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, they will carry on providing all kinds of assistance and support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in an even more vigorous manner. They will continue to take measures in pressuring the Vietnamese enemy aggressors through every means until the latter withdraw all aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly's five sessions and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference through free election under UN supervision. The Kampuchean people, the countries and peoples in the region, and the world's people at large realize that this is the direction toward achieving a solution to the Kampuchean problem. They will not lose sight of this direction to follow the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' poisonous maneuvers. If the Vietnamese remain stubborn, they will be seriously defeated like all other aggressors against the world through the ages.

CSO: 4212/43

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ROLE OF PRODUCTION SOLIDARITY GROUPS

Phnom Penh PHNOM PENH in Cambodian 25 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Voice of the People of Phnom Penh: Pledging to Build and Strengthen the Solidarity Groups in Order to Increase Production to the Maximum in the Harvest Time by Showing Sympathy with the Two Grand Anniversaries"]

[Text] Almost 5 years ago, the capital people struggled with their willing to gain more production making living conditions for the farmers in the 10 suburban quarters [illegible] better and more stable. We have achieved better [illegible] for clearing new plots, expanding the growing lands by making agricultural forces increase output, and expanding [production] of rice paddy called I.R. 36 in a number of quarters such as O'bok Ka-am and Stung Meanchey to six tons per hectare.

These achievements, though still in their first stages, are a strong basis for firm steps in the future. We are glad to be proud of the development [illegible] in quality by building solidarity which is a primary necessity in [illegible] production.

Our farmer populations know clearly every effect of the solidarity image number 1 which puts more weight on the private privilege as well as on the progressive aspects of solidarity image number 1 and number 2. The solidarity group image number 1 is a building work with joint share of the output. Work force, the draught force together with joint group elements and the joint labor, demand that members of the will awake solidarity of the collective group, especially the chairman and the vice chairman of the group to have patience and ability enough to lead the measurements. The solidarity group image number 2 has a variety of gradual steps of works. For our suburban quarters, the application of solidarity group image number 2 is very much proper because it is joint land clearing, joint care of rice plant seedlings, joint plantings of the seedlings and dividing lands for individual cares while receiving the output individually. There are in fact some conflicts in the image number 1 among people who want better lands, but it is the image with some possibility for us to establish [illegible] to immediately develop image number 1 to shire time and quality for greater awareness of collectivization.

Obligatory tasks for building and improving solidarity have been set clearly in the summary and encouraging assembly to increase the output for 1983-84 done by the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee. By the end of the year, we may have to change the solidarity image number 3 into number 2 and the solidarity image number 2 into number 1. For the area of vegetable planting, we can keep on the solidarity image number 3, but if it has improved quality it should be established into image number 2. These jobs should require the quarter chairman, the village chairman and group chairman to lead very effectively, and the People's Organization centers in the bases must actively urge the women youth movements to go out for production, to understand firmly their task of clearing [land] and improving the economy which has been upgraded from agricultural works, and to grasp firmly the three areas of economic development in which a collective economy is important in relation to newly developed production.

In the area of paddy care this year, we must not waste out time without doing anything but must necessarily urge to create competitive movements among each member of the group by dividing sharply the work of spreading manures, cutting grasses, killing insects, scaring sparrows, catching mice, looking after irrigation and trying to avoid damaging dams which some people use to catch fish by diverting away all the water from the field. The quarters chairmen have the obligations of leading the competitive movements among the villages, and the village chairman must lead every competitive solidarity group in caring for their crops.

On the other hand, we must always be ready to collect the crops in time and to share them properly according to requried regulations. Each solidarity group must study to promote political knowledge and technical expertise on productive work forces of growing crops, and also keep lives exactly united in the group. At the same time, we must increase our awareness for the mastery the revolution and crushing all enemy strategies and psychological wars which were aimed at weakening the solidarity strength in production. We must improve patrols and apply them better, we must report to take part in village defenses, and we must clean our city for perpetual security and safety. With these activities we build true strength for the revolution and find better people to participate as members of the core groups abundant enough for the productivity of the solidarity group.

By accomplishing the task better and strengthening our solidarity in the activities of caring for harvesting crops for this year, it shows that we sympathize with the two big commemorative festivals in camo. These are the 5th anniversary of Kampuchean People's Liberation and the 440th anniversary of the creation of Phnom Penh.

7429
CSO: 4212/37

PHNOM PENH MASS ORGANIZATIONS' GROWTH, MEMBERSHIP NOTED

Phnom Penh PHNOM PENH in Cambodian 2 Dec 83 pp 4, 5

[Article: "Five Years of Growth of the People's Organization of Phnom Penh"]

[Text] By unitedly stepping forward the progress of the Kampuchean Revolution, the fast growing revolutionary movement of the city of Phnom Penh cannot be separated from the organization of the people. Under the guidance of the capital's committee, the organization of the people in the city unites and works for the improvements of the city day by day. The following are a number of activities assuring the above statement.

Phnom Penh's Union

City workers rally under the City Union which is an organization of the people growing in number.

The City Union pays great attention to the educational campaign of the party's aims and front about the right of the people to be their own master, about specific conditions and tasks, about friends, foes, national unity, and unresourceful internationals, especially friendship with Vietnam.

From day to day, activites in the working class are more recognizable with popular sayings like, "production is patriotism and saying is loving for the people;" "unity and awareness to protect the safety of enterprise factories and offices." To increase the quality and quantity of production of consumer goods and utility materials, the union assures the safety of the factories, the enterprises and the offices. In addition, the working class which was suppressed and discouraged in the old society by degrading it now has all the aspects to improve its ability to perform cultural activities as well as technical and scientific activities which are fit for the role of an advanced class.

To speak of the developments both in understanding and awareness in defensive an and constructive tasks of Phnom Penh's working class is to speak of the Phnom Penh union's developments both in quantity and quality. From 1979 to 1981, the Phnom Penh union expanded the union bases to 69 including 13,661 members. From 1982 to 1983, it expanded further to 89 bases including 17,736 members. Among these new bases, the first assembly meeting was opened, then 82 bases opened

their second assembly meeting and 5 bases opened their third assembly meeting. In the 9[illegible] bases there are 271 section unions with section cadres of 902 persons, with the group unions of 1,063 which has another group of cadres of 2,160 persons. Especially in 1983, there was an opening chapter of new membership of the union's general assembly meeting numbering 819 persons. One thousand one hundred and seventy six cadres and group unions, 495 section union members and 478 base members have shown their expertise in competition.

Phnom Penh Women

Every day the Phnom Penh Womens Association tries hard to understand fully about their roles by changing their mind-pushing desire to unite, to defend and construct the country with great efficiency. It is also more evident that the Phnom Penh Womens Association is showing more strength in building their revolution, a strength that cannot be stopped under any condition. Even though the women's movement task is in its initial stage and new for them, the Phnom Penh Womens Association with determination to struggle further, conquered every task in obtaining better production. All the enemy's psychological warfare which was absorbed into every layer of the women's world in the previous society because women in that society were pushed only on matters of education and immersed in unpopular beliefs. Now, however, most of enemy's psychological warfare has been opened and reacted to strongly. Currently the Phnom Penh Women Association is actively participating in all social activities.

In the field of production, 8,875 Phnom Penh women take part in united production which has 136 holding the chairmen of the United Production Group and 265 as vicechairmen of the same group.

In building the state authority, currently in the rank of Phnom Penh state authority there are 40 women holding the title of chairmen of the centers, 13 in the ranks of the People's Revolutionary Committee of the quarters and 1 person in the rank of People's Revolutionary Committee of the city. The women who cooperated with the People's State Authority have captured large armaments and report to the State authority about enemies hiding among the ranks of the revolution and the people.

In participating to build the armed forces, the Phnom Penh Womens Association have raised their conscience in renouncing their family members and sending them to serve in the army allowing plans to recruit city people successfully beyond imagination. There are 161, most of them widows who have volunteered to send at least 2 family members to serve in the army. Some women send up to five family members. Other comrades showed their achievements to victory over the enemy activities.

Participative Youth and Children of Phnom Penh Production

Among the united group for production numbering 787 in Phnom Penh, there are 4,412 men and 55 women which comprise 80 percent of the whole work force, and most of the youth are holding the titles of chairmen and vicechairmen of the United Production Groups. There are 2,020 digging the ground of about 90 hectares, in which 10 hectares of the new land belongs to the youth. The youth participate actively in improving the building of hydraulic dikes.

Defense

Knowing clearly the enemies' strategies, especially since all kinds of enemies regard Phnom Penh as their chief target. Phnom Penh youth work day and night to develop a revolutionary conscience to unite with the people and the state authorities to crush in time any enemy which will lead them to capture hidden enemies, confiscate large weapons, and [capture] large numbers of peoples who lose their mind and wish to confess. Every day more and more youth of Phnom Penh volunteer to serve in the army. Moreover, besides their task of defending the city, some comrades go to the front to fight bravely demonstrating that our youth understand more clearly their young age.

In establishing and promoting through the movements of revolutionary tasks, the Phnom Penh youth are assigned to become members of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association. At present, 58,217 Phnom Penh youth participate in the activities of the association and 26,091 persons will become members. One base consists of quarter one, quarter four and quarter six; two villages in Teuk Laak quarter could recruit members 100 percent. The Revolutionary Youth Association of Phnom Penh has created 271 branches and subbranches in the bases with the cadre members of the association of about 759 persons. The job of promotion is one of the important jobs which has been paid attention most to since 1980-81. Classes for a short period of study to educate cadres of almost 200 persons have been opened. In 1983 5 chapters of classes have been opened for 500 cadres from the bases and 126 cadres in charge of progressive children in various schools and quarters. Besides, the Revolutionary Youth Association of Phnom Penh has assigned a number of cadres to study abroad in the brotherly socialist countries such as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, etc. Almost all bases have opened pages of promotions to their cadres, 464 persons altogether.

7429
CSO: 4212/35

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TARGETS DETAILED

BK230859 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Mar 84

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events"]

[Excerpt] Over the past 5 years our country has emerged from the ashes and the vestiges of the hegemonist-expansionist policy of China and the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Our country is developing and gaining a new and beautiful face. Aside from the economic and cultural fields, which have developed remarkably, agriculture has made new steps with every passing year.

Last planting season, aside from rice, we increased many kinds of subsidiary and industrial crops, particularly mung bean, sesame, and sugarcane. Animal husbandry has also developed gradually. The fifth national meeting on agriculture was held in Phnom Penh at the beginning of March in order to discuss the development, difficulties, and good experience gained by various localities in the agricultural field, and to set targets for the 1984-85 agricultural production. According to the targets, the participants agreed to increase the seasonal and annual crop acreage to 2,114,500 hectares. This includes 1,850,000 hectares of rice during the two seasons, 13,000 hectares of corn and manioc, and 77,000 hectares of beans and vegetables. As for short-term industrial crops, the targets set for to increase include 3,000 hectares of jute, 13,000 hectares of tobacco, 600 hectares of cotton, 12,000 hectares of sugarcane, 5,000 hectares of mung bean, 12,000 hectares of white and black sesame, 9,000 hectares of peanut, and 1,000 hectares of castor bean. As for long-term industrial crops, it was agreed that attention should be paid to restoring the planting of coconut, pepper, and mulberry and to promoting the production of palm sugar. To increase the planting acreage, it is imperative to reclaim 120,000 hectares of the deserted and fallow land. In animal husbandry, it is imperative to increase the cattle herd to 1,975,000 head. This is an increase of 490,000 head over last year's herd. Poultry is to be increased to 6 million--an increase of 1,939,500 from the number of fowls raised last year. In forestry, efforts should be made to increase timber production for local use and export. Log production is to be increased to 100,000 cubic meters and processed wood to 25,000 cubic meters. The production of firewood and charcoal is also to be increased. In fishery, it is planned to catch 74,000 metric tons of fish and to produce 6,300 metric tons of salted fish, 450 metric tons of smoked fish, 1,600 metric tons of dried fish, and a large amount of fish sauce and fermented fish.

GSO: 4212/43

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITY

Khmer Desert Vietnamese Forces

BK220428 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Mar 84

["News Appeal": "On Leach Battlefield 300 Khmer Soldiers Deserted for Home From Phnum Ta Mom Position"]

[Text] On 2 March, 300 Khmer soldiers posted at Phnum Ta Mom position, Leach battlefield in Pursat Province, deserted the Vietnamese enemy and returned to their homes. The reason was that they refused to serve the Vietnamese and fight against their fellow Khmer.

Currently, conscripted Khmer soldiers are deserting the Vietnamese enemy in increasing numbers. This is because they are more and more politically aware and clearly realizing the danger of the Vietnamese, who are exterminating our Kampuchean race. On this occasion, we appeal to all Khmer soldiers who are being forced by the Vietnamese to serve them to quickly desert the Vietnamese enemy aggressors because, at the moment, they are being defeated, bogged down, and sliding further downhill. They are being defeated not only in one particular field but in every field--military, diplomatic, political, and economic--on the battlefields of Kampuchea, in the international arena, and in Vietnam itself: They cannot use one to assist the other.

They are heading toward a certain and final defeat. Therefore compatriots, please revolt and unite with our nation and people to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and desert them to live as ordinary people or join our National Army and guerrillas who will warmly and cordially welcome you as being of the same flesh and blood and comrades-in-arms in the struggle to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to defend and safeguard our Kampuchean nation, territory, and race. In short, please firmly grasp our Democratic Kampuchean slogan: "Khmer absolutely do not fight fellow Khmer; Khmer unite to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to defend and safeguard the Kampuchean nation and race."

SRV Forces Ambushed

BK230229 [illegible]ndestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] On 18 March, our national army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese battalion moving from Kamping Puoy and Don Tei positions. We killed 35 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 27 others for a total of 62 casualties. We destroyed three B-40 rocket launchers, an RPD machinegun, five AK's, and a quantity of materiel. We seized a B-40 rocket launcher, an RPD machinegun, an AK, 20 B-40 rockets, 1,700 rounds of AK ammunition, a compass, 10 AK loaders, 20 bundles of goods, 20 canteens, hammocks, 30 sets of uniforms, and a quantity of materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous national army and guerrillas and people on the south Sisophon battlefield!

Chey Sen Position Attacked

BK240758 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] On the night of 15 March, we launched a commando attack against Chey Sen District seat, Preah Vihear Province. We destroyed and completely occupied this district seat.

We destroyed a Vietnamese enemy battalion position in Toek Lich village, a battalion position in Phum Thmei, and two platoon positions defending the battalion position at Chey Sen District seat. We killed 20 enemy soldiers and wounded 36 others. Among those killed were three battalion commanders, four three-star captains, and a commune expert. We destroyed 3 ammunition dumps--2 paddy warehouses, 14 barracks, and 16 trenches. We also destroyed a 12.7 gun, 2 60-mm mortars, 13 AK's, 2 M-79's, 3 pistols, a 71C radio, 2 telephones, and a quantity of materiel.

Fhnum Srok Position Attacked

BK240755 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] On 15 March, we attacked a Vietnamese enemy battalion position at Fhnum Srok District seat, North Sisophon battlefield. We completely destroyed this position. We killed 15 enemy soldiers and wounded 24 others. Among those killed were three Vietnamese experts. We destroyed 5 AK's, 3 AK-15's, a Goryunov, 2 B-40's, a B-41, 4 trucks, 4 truckloads of cloth, 2 truckloads of paddy, 5 motorcycles, an electric generator, 6 bicycles, a paddy mill, 3 offices, a commune office, a paddy storehouse with 10,000 sacks of paddy, a rice storehouse with 50,000 sacks of rice, a cloth warehouse with 2,000 rolls of cloth, two containers of diesel, and 15 barracks. We seized 3 AK's, a CK, 17 AK magazines, 32 hammocks, 7 water containers, 8 pairs of shoes, 15 rolls of cloth, and a quantity of helmets, clothes, and various materials. We liberated 15 persons imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy.

Guerrillas 'Liberate' 9 Villages

BK240800 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] On the night of 19 March, we attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese enemy's paddy and rice gathering place named Khmer-Vietnamese Friendship and the (Ha Bi) paddy mill near Vat Rumduol, 800 meters north of Battambang market. The Vietnamese had gathered paddy and rice at that place and planned to transport them to Vietnam. We also launched a sweeping operation against the Vietnamese enemy from Rumduol village to Don Teav.

The results are as follows:

1. We destroyed a platoon position defending the Vietnamese enemy's paddy gathering place, the (Ha Bi) paddy mill, more than 20,000 sacks of paddy, over 5,000 sacks of rice, a storehouse, 6 motorcycles, 10 bicycles, a sewing machine, a typewriter, 2 trenches, 6 barracks, 6 AK's, and a pistol. We killed 4 enemy soldiers and wounded 6 others. Among those killed was a Vietnamese expert.

2. We seized 2 AK's, 2,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 6 hammocks, 2 radio receivers, 6 rolls of cloth, 4 belts, a blood tester, a quantity of material for medical operations, and a quantity of materiel.

3. We liberated nine villages. They are Rumduol, Sva Toch, Pou Trei, Vat Slaket, Kantuot, Ta Koy, Pean, Kdol, and Don Teav villages.

Forced Laborers Killed

BK250849 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Excerpt] At the beginning of March, the Vietnamese enemy forced our people to clear bush along the road to Kompong Som in Oudong District, Kompong Speu Province. One hundred of our people were killed and a large number of others were wounded after stepping on Vietnamese mines.

Kompong Thom Province Attack

BK250418 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] On 20 March, we attacked a Vietnamese enemy company position at (Tan Kor) on Route 6, Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province. We killed five Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others. The rest of the Vietnamese soldiers fled from their position to Kompong Thom town.

We destroyed two AK's, a C-25 radio, an ammunition dump, a command post, two barracks, three trenches, and a quantity of materiel. We seized 9 AK's,

a B-40, a 60-mm mortar, 1,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 9 B-40 rockets, 20 60-mm mortar shells, and a quantity of materiel.

Villages in Battambang 'Liberated'

BK260449 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Excerpt] On the Battambang-Sangke River battlefield, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors along the Sangke River on the night of 18-19 March. We destroyed and captured a platoon position at Vat Khvek and another platoon position at Vat Ta Moem. We killed 11 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 15 others. The survivors fled to Battambang town. We destroyed a commune office, a cloth warehouse with 200 rolls of cloth, 20 military barracks, and some war materiel. We seized 5 AK's, 1 SK, 3 AR-15's, 20 rolls of cloth, and some documents and war materiel. We liberated 14 villages, namely Vat Ta Moem, Baoh Puos, O Dambang, Sdau, O Sralau, Vat Khvek, Kompong Ampil, Slar Kram, Thmat Pong, Bok Khna, Vat Sala, O Khcheay, Chheuteal, and Vat Bay Damram villages. On 20 March, the Vietnamese mustered a company of soldiers from Battambang town and Rung village in an attempt to hit us from the rear. We ambushed them before they could attack us, killing 12 on the spot and wounding 25 others. The survivors fled in disorder. We destroyed 9 AK's, 2 RPD's, 1 60-mm mortar, 3 B-40 and B-41's, and some war materiel and seized 2 AK's, 4 B-40's, 5,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 8 B-40 rockets, 3 B-41 rockets, 13 rucksacks, 14 hammocks, 15 hats, 10 pairs of shoes, 15 canteens, and some other war materiel.

Village Position 'Liberated'

BK260445 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] After we had regularly smashed Vietnamese forces in large numbers, on 17 March the Vietnamese enemy was forced to withdraw from a position in Rumchek village, Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province. We completely liberated and controlled this position.

Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas, and people of Phnum Sruoch District, the Kompong Speu battlefield!

Toxic Chemicals in Kompong Speu

BK270326 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] On 17 March, Vietnamese aggressors spread toxic chemicals over Ta Krieng and Ta Mok Rivers and O Taong Stream in Thpong District of Kompong Speu Province, seriously incapacitating two inhabitants and many head of cattle. Many other inhabitants were slightly incapacitated. This has also caused difficulty for our people in these areas in finding water for their daily use.

Because of the more serious defeats and impasse in all fields, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified the use of toxic chemicals in a more barbarous manner. They have attempted to use toxic chemicals as a replacement for and an aid to their forces, which are decreasing with every passing day, to cope with the attacks launched by our national army and guerrillas and to kill our Kampuchean people in order to exterminate our Kampuchean race and annex our Kampuchean territory. However, the Vietnamese aggressors will not be able to realize this criminal aim. The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, who are very patriotic, have pledged to unite and fight shoulder to shoulder against the Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven out of our Kampuchean territory.

SRV Positions 'Liberated'

BK270338 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Following our repeated attacks, on 18 March, the Vietnamese soldiers were compelled to flee from five positions--Khvav, Kouk Ta Dev, (Khnar Rul), (Khem Sar), and Prey Khchang positions--in Kraland District on Siem Reap battlefield. We totally liberated and took control of these five positions.

Guerrillas Attack SRV Forces

BK270330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Here is a report from various battlefields.

Kampot battlefield: On 19 March, our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position in Khpop Trabek, Kampot District, killing 12 enemy soldiers, including 2 Vietnamese experts, and wounding 15 others.

Plane Sprays Toxic Chemicals

BK270402 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] From 0800 to noon on 16 March, a Vietnamese plane was seen spraying toxic chemicals over various areas and forests in Snuol, [word indistinct], and Chhlong Districts of Kratie Province, killing or incapacitating many inhabitants in these districts.

Vietnamese 'Abandon' 6 Positions

BK300156 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2340 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Following our repeated activities to attack and destroy their forces, on 23 March, the Vietnamese were forced to abandon six of their positions:

(Chroung), Kouk Prich, (Ta Song), Kouk Ampil, Kouk Voar Tiev, and (Kyung Troamoa).

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the north Sisophon battlefield!

CSM, -212/61

REPORT: 91A2 CHINA SAYS TO THAILAND

Language MATICHON in Thai 21 Feb 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "So the Vietnam Border Lao Dissidents Fled Lao Rule"]

[Text] Lao Flight Chief cleared with Lao Rule in Lang Jaouadie Nam Sai and Chiang Saen Districts. Thailand sent soldiers and police to the border ready to round them. Forty-eight Lao refugees who fled to Thailand from China revealed that another 2000 were to follow.

On the morning of 20 February Mr Kamsang Sopwong, the head of Chiang Saen District, Chiang Rai Province reported to Mr Khatri Thongnoi, the provincial governor, that 11 Lao families, 48 people, had migrated from "cult-camp" settlements No 1 and No 5, Phong District, Yunan Province, China. They had traveled through Burma to Kang Lao Village, Wiang Pirdistrict, Chiang Saen District, Thailand. Now they are being detained at the District hall.

According to the initial investigation these Lao first entered Thailand in 1979. They were at the Ubon Province Immigration Center in 1980. Officials came and took them away. They left the settlements on 20 December 1983, and they arrived in Thailand, China on 18 February.

Mr Khamphai Khamsri, the leader of these Lao, said that the conditions were very impoverished in Phong District and that the officials would let one leave the settlement if one had money. So they had to risk their lives to leave. They were not willing to enter Lao because they feared that Lao and Vietnamese soldiers would capture them.

"Actually we started out with 61 people but 3 families with 13 people died when we reached Thailand." Mr Khamphai felt that about 2000 Lao Lao were going to migrate from the settlements because before he left there Lao were already preparing.

Mr Kamsang Sopwong, the head of Chiang Saen District, said that he was waiting for a policy decision from his superiors on the disposition of these Lao or else they to the Immigration Center at Chiang Rai. They are being given initial medicine.

91A2
CSO: 4207/1

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LOW VALUE OF KIP, MONETARY POLICIES DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10, 12 Mar 84

['Conversation with the Editor' Column: "Why Isn't Our Currency High?"]

[10 Mar 84 p 2]

[Text] Comrade Phonsavat has sent in a small letter the size of the faces of the routed reactionaries when the people chased them out of the country.

The faces of the reactionary traitors are the faces of slaves of money. These slaves of money sold the country and the people to the French and American imperialists, leading the country to backwardness. We did not have factories but instead plenty of soil, streams and rivers, mountains and fertile forests. Our people were diligent, but at that time we only waited to be fed by them. Laos became a market for the distribution of surplus goods from the capitalists. We knew only how to eat and play, and not how to produce. The country lost political and economic independence. Our people were not their own master and were not the owners of the country.

Based on what I experienced, in 1972-73 the puppets ruled Vientiane, and an American representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) came to tell the puppets to decrease the value of the kip. The puppets who were watching the U.S. ricefields did so. At that time 1 dollar was equal to 800 kip (officially); on the free market the dollar was worth 2000 to 2500 kip. Each year the puppet government had to sell to worship the United States and its men so they would pour in dollars in order to back up the kip. This meant that the life of the country and all the people was sold for that amount of dollars.

This was independence puppet-style.

After liberation, under the guidance of our party our government decided to balance the kip currency by using the economy to promote production as a foundation in order to guarantee and strengthen ourselves without focusing on the currency of another country to guarantee it, as the traitorous reactionaries did.

[12 Mar 84 pp 3, 4]

We quickly seized all the banks putting them under the absolute control of the government. The seizure of the banks was an important economic and financial strategy for the revolution of the proletariat. This resolved the turmoil in the economy, finance, and politics.

We changed Vientiane money into liberation money, and from liberation money into bank kip.

In other aspects our government has transformed the nonsocialist economy and trade, and has gradually built up socialist socio-economic, and other, areas in a systematic manner.

In only 7 to 8 years our national economy and the standard of living of our people have been speedily improved. Our new government, though still young, can win in economics and finance, something that has never before happened in our history. Our new government was historically able to solve the budget problem by itself. Localities were also able to set up important budgets by themselves.

Now the official dollar exchange rate for the kip is at an especially good level. Although it is not yet high, it is far better than under the old regime. We cannot yet say that now our kip has been equalized.

Now the capitalist world is undergoing serious inflation. The dollar itself is so inflated that capitalist business and trade circles have lost confidence. They then produced (intermediate means), called SDR's, to exchange dollars. If we look at the world scientifically we will see immediately that once there is one system in the world undergoing turmoil, it will definitely affect other parts of the world.

Prior to liberation, in our country, specifically referring to the puppet administration, our national economic base was seriously bankrupted by the neocolonialism of the American imperialists and the puppets. After national liberation we loosened our economic obligations to neocolonialism. We encountered many difficulties. For that reason, to make Laos' production, financial situation, currency, banking and trade stand out in balance is impossible. It cannot be done. All this must go through an extended evolutionary process of revolution in order to become effective.

9884
CSO: 4706/104

RELATIONS WITH ASEAN, THAILAND AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Vientiane MEGNING LAO in Lao Mar 84 p 12

['Five Continental Women' Column by Chansoda: "Seminar For Representatives Of Women's Associations From ASEAN And Indochinese Countries"]

[Excerpt] On 14 and 15 January 1984 a seminar for women's associations in Southeast Asia for "peace, development, and happiness for women and children" was officially held in Hanoi, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The conference was organized under the patronage of the Women's International Democratic Federation and the Federation of Vietnamese Women. Present at the seminar were representatives from countries and different international organizations, e.g., delegations from the Women's International Democratic Federation, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, India, and Kampuchea, and representatives of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), representatives of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientiric, and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO), the World Food Program (PAM), the United Nations Funds for Population Activities (UNFPA), and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and a delegation of the Lao Women's Organization led by Mrs Khampheng Boupha of the party Central Committee and committee chairman for mobilizing and organizing the Lao Patriotic Women's Association.

At the conference the representatives took turns expressing their opinions and described the situation for women's associations in each country together with their desire to protect peace and to resist the arms race in order to have international cooperation.

The conference unanimously approved a release confirming that the conference was conducted in a friendly and understanding atmosphere for the representatives who attended, and ideas were exchanged on the mobilizing process for women's associations, on the duties and roles of women in social development, and on the strengthening of cooperation among women and among the women's associations in carrying out the UN's 10-year plan for women.

At this conference the chief of our Lao women's delegation read a report on the activity of the Lao Women's Association and on our desire to seek understanding and all-around cooperation, and also to build up friendly relations between the women of Indochina and the ASEAN nations. Our delegation gave this seminar high assessment as an important step in reinforcing friendship and cooperation among women in Southeast Asia, in carrying out the contents of the nonaligned summit organized in New Delhi, and of the ordinary conference of the Women's International Democratic Federation in 1983 in Budapest that requested governments of the ASEAN and Indochinese nations to meet and hold discussions with the aim of making Asia an area of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. Our Lao women's delegation proposed the continuation of meetings and discussion among the women's associations in Southeast Asia on a regular and continuing basis by exchanging delegations and describing the activity of women and people in each country in order to steadily improve relations and understanding between neighboring countries. Our Lao women's association and the Lao people have always wanted good relations with our neighbors, and have always been happy with the 1979 Lao-Thai joint announcement. They have confidence that Thai women's associations will work together with Lao women's associations to make the joint announcement work so that the Mekong River will become a river of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

At a news conference after the seminar, the chief of the representatives of the Women's International Democratic Federation Mrs (Inyer Rivera) and delegations from Thailand, India, the Philippines, and Australia all expressed their views on the achievement of the conference and their friendship with Vietnamese women and children, and also with all the Vietnamese people. They promised to work actively in their own countries on the policy of the seminar in order to reinforce friendly relations and cooperation among women's associations in the area and to help maintain peace.

9869
CSO: 4206/104

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION DELEGATES VIEW PROGRESS

Vientiane KHAO SAN PATHET LAO in Lao 10 Mar 84 [illegible]

[Article: "Women's Association Delegations From Different Places Arrive in Vientiane Capital"]

[Text] By 16 March, all the delegations from the Lao Women's Federation at central and local work sections, representing [illegible] Lao women nationwide, had arrived at Vientiane Capital to attend the first nationwide Lao women's federation congress which will open.

The Phong Saly delegation was led by Mrs [illegible], member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Phong Saly provincial women's federation. The one for Luang Namtha was led by Mrs [illegible], member of the party committee and chairman of the Luang Namtha provincial women's federation. The delegation for Bokeo was led by Mrs [illegible] of the provincial party committee and assistant chairman of the Bokeo provincial women's federation. The one for Oudomxay was led by Mrs [illegible], party member and chairman of the Oudomxay provincial women's federation. The Luang Prabang one was led by Mrs [illegible] of the provincial standing committee and chairman of the Luang Prabang provincial women's federation. The one for Xieng Khouang was led by Mrs [illegible] of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Xieng Khouang provincial women's federation. The Xayabury one was led by Mrs [illegible] of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Xayabury provincial women's federation. The Vientiane Province one was led by Mrs [illegible], member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Vientiane provincial women's federation. The one for Vientiane Capital was led by Mrs [illegible], member of the party committee and chairman of the Vientiane Capital women's federation. The Khammuan one was led by Mrs [illegible], member of the Khammuan provincial women's federation. The Savannakhet delegation was led by Mrs [illegible], party member and assistant chairman of the Savannakhet provincial women's federation. The one for Saravane was led by Mrs [illegible], provincial committee member and Saravane provincial women's federation committee member. The Sekong one was led by Mrs [illegible], party member and chairman of the Sekong provincial women's federation.

CGDK UN SEAT, IMPACT OF FIGHTING IN PRK DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7-9 Mar 84

['Conversation with the Editor' Column: "Why Does the United Nations Keep Pol Pot and Ieng Sary's Seat? Answer to Noum Sonchai's Letter"]

[7 Mar 84 p 2]

[Text] A friend of VIENTIANE MAI with the pseudonym "Noum Sonchai" asked us the following questions on the Kampuchean issue.

1. Why does the United Nations continue to keep the seat for Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan?

2. How many countries are there? Which countries recognize the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea?

This friend also asked whether the radio broadcasts and propaganda of the American imperialists reporting that the Red Khmer has seized this or that province of the PRK were true.

We admire you, friend of VIENTIANE MAI, who have been carefully following the situation of the enemies. We would like to answer your question as follows.

1. The whole world recognizes that Kampuchea during Pol Pot's regime had a most terrifying, cruel, and savage history that had never occurred before either in the history of the Kampuchean people or in the history of mankind.

Our world has condemned fascist Hitler as a most wicked man who provoked war to wipe out millions of people. Hitler's and Pol Pot's savagery are different. Pol Pot practiced genocide against his own people in order to serve another nation's schemes. Hitler, however, practiced genocide against other nations for the greatness of Germany. Pol Pot's savagery was a surprise in that Pol Pot was willing to conspire and carried out his genocidal plan in order to serve the Beijing expansionists.

Pol Pot and Ieng Sary ruled the country for 4 years and carried out genocide against almost 4 million people in many ways. The whole world has acknowledged this. Why does the United Nations still maintain the seat of the representative of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary?

This question is not at all strange. Desiring to understand this problem, we must study the structure of the United Nations in detail. We must know what kinds of countries make up the members of the United Nations, and how many kinds of each there are. The United Nations is a world organization that was set up after World War II.

[8 Mar 84 p 2]

[Text] The duties and role of the United Nations are to maintain world peace, protect human rights, help different nations in the world in terms of humanity by economic development, etc.

In the past the United Nations played an important part in carrying out these duties and was able to stop the clever schemes of the bellicose imperialists.

However, there were times when the United Nations was weak, e.g., when the American imperialists conducted war for 20 years to wipe out the three nations in Indochina. They even shamelessly sent a force of 500,000 over the ocean to Vietnam. We did not see that this organization had any resolution at all to punish or chase the U.S. forces out of the three nations in Indochina. Another thing is that the UN used to have many resolutions on the punishment of the Israeli reactionaries for invading, killing and wiping out the Palestinian people, the Libyan people, and other Arab nations. However, even now it has no effectiveness whatsoever. Israel aggressively fights against the Arab nations.

The majority voice in the United Nations used to vote again and again to punish Pretoria's racial apartheid in South Africa. However, each time it was stopped by the United States because it was in conflict with U.S. interests.

This is why we should understand that the United Nations is the United Nations; it is not a revolutionary organization at all. Thus, the UN charter cannot be at the service of communist ideology.

The reason the United Nations still maintains the seat of the genocidal Pol Pot and Ieng Sary is a new mistake that is in conflict with the statements and ideology of the organization that "it has a duty and role to protect human rights, peace, and justice."

[9 Mar 84 pp 2, 3]

[Text] It is shameful, dirty, and unpardonable to admit the murderous force in this honored organization.

However, we are proud that the status of the PRK has gradually risen on the international platform. We dare to say that the masses who love justice in the world and who support the PRK are great in number, and are more numerous than the number that opposes it. Those in opposition are a minuscule part of the power usurpers of each country who have robbed the right of the people's representative only to scream against the people and for antisocial advancement in the United Nations.

We should all look at the world with the Marxist-Leninist point of view. We should unreservedly believe the truth that "justice must defeat injustice," "revolution must defeat reaction," and "fine and advanced ways must defeat old and backward ones."

We see that the PRK foreign and political struggle has rapidly progressed when compared with the clever schemes by the imperialists and the international reactionaries whose aim is to dismantle it.

In only 2 or 3 years its diplomatic relations have been widely expanded to all socialist countries, and various advanced nations have given support to the PRK.

The PRK has organized international conferences with representatives of over 30 countries attending. Advanced organizations in imperialist countries, e.g., France, etc., have insisted, and now many capitalist countries are re-examining their positions in order to recognize the PRK.

You readers probably do not know that Vietnam (previously South Vietnam) had struggled against the French and American imperialists for 20 to 30 years. Because that people not allow it to be a member of the United Nations; however, it attained a great victory because of the progressive people all over the world who supported it.

"The situation in the PRK will not be reversed." The truth is that the victory will always belong to the Kampuchean people. "Nuan Sinchai" asked for specific figures for those who support the PRK. We owe you this one because we have not yet found definite figures and we are still trying.

As for the problem about the propaganda voice of the reactionaries saying that the Red Khmer has seized three or four provinces of the PRK, do not believe them. This has been set up by the reporters that serve the war machinery of the imperialists in order to comfort their lackeys among the Beijing reactionaries. Thank you. The Editor.

END
CSO: 4200/01

INFORMATION ON CITED PERSONALITIES

[The following information is [illegible] on the dates indicated in the reports cited. The [illegible] designations used: PS: PASSPORT, TM: [illegible], [illegible] MOTHER'S MAIDEN. The transliteration [illegible] cited [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] name]

Name, Race (H, W, B)	Cited
Bourgmont, Capt	[illegible] Governmental Services [illegible] Committee Activity. [illegible] Congress [illegible] [illegible] p 17
Bourneuf Properties, Inc. [illegible]	[illegible], [illegible] Interest Controversy. [illegible] p [illegible] Medical Congress [illegible] p [illegible]
Bourkoff, H [illegible]	[illegible], [illegible] Bergen. Accused [illegible] Information in Price, Dismissed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] p A12
Bourkoung, Peter	[illegible] Wright Mountain. Attended [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] p A91
Bourque Nicholas	[illegible] Cost [illegible] Services, Bankruptcy Filing, [illegible] of 175 anniversary celebrations to promote APS [illegible] p 13
Bourqueen, [illegible]	[illegible], Financial [illegible] Committee, [illegible] of Chemical Chemical, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] p [illegible]
Bayeux Investments	[illegible] Inc. [illegible] Dept [illegible] Interest [illegible] Planning Board Committee. [illegible] [illegible] Delay in Construction on [illegible] [illegible] Apr [illegible] p 13

Shanilee Sehgal

[illegible]

May Chaney Lawson

[illegible]

Mrs. Sandra Sengupta

[illegible]

Ken Lamonsoff, [illegible]

[illegible]

Ken Vogel, Major

[illegible]

Shanilee Sengupta

[illegible]

Kenny Bergstrom

[illegible]

Shanon [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Khamphai Xaiphithanat	Vice chairman, LPAO and member of Savannakhet Province Peoples' Assembly. Interviewed on his participation in provincial party congress (PS 24 Jan 84 p 7)
Khamphong	Secretary, Lamam District party committee, Saravane Province. Discusses district achievements with reporter (PS 24 Jan 84 p 2)
Khamsavan Phommachan, Capt	Party committee secretary, Sisattanak District, Vientiane Capital. Attended children's meeting (LAO KHRASOK [CHILDREN] Dec 83 p 2)
Mani Heuangvongsa	Member, Champasak Province party standing committee and vice chairman, Province Administrative Committee. Invited leadership of PRK in train province for Stung Treng for visit (PS 7 Jan 84 p 1)
Pa Gha	Vice chairman, the District Administrative Committee, Vientiane Province. Attended Boun Kin Chiang (Meng New Year) ceremony in district (PS 30 Jan 84 p 1)
Pha Keobounthi	Secretary, Samouneuan District, Champasak Provincial party committee. Attended district party congress (PS 14 Jan 84 p 2)
Phasai Sithaseng, Major	Chief, political office, Vientiane Capital Military Command. Attended conference on party resolutions (VM 5 Apr 84 p 1)
Mrs Saw-di Souksiyal	Member, Xaya Phon Province party committee and chairman of the province women's association. Arrived in Vientiane for Women's congress. (KPL 10 Mar 84 p A6)
Savang	Secretary, Saisettha District, Vientiane Capital party committee. Attended LPA anniversary celebration (VM 27 Jan 84 p 1)
Siboun Khounthongkham, Lt Col	Member, LPRP standing committee for Vientiane Capital and chief, Vientiane Capital Military Command. Spoke at meeting on party resolutions (VM 5 Apr 84 p 1)

Siphan, Lt Col	Member, Champasak provincial party committee and military commander of province. Attended LPA anniversary celebration (KPL 31 Jan 84 p A10)
Siphan, Lt Col	Member, Savannakhet Province party committee and commander, provincial military command. Attended ribbon-cutting at hotel built with SRV aid in Phin District, Savannakhet Province (PS 6 Feb 84 p 2)
Siphan, Lt Col	Member, Savaboury Province party standing committee. Attended Sayaboury women's association congress (MEKNING LAO Feb 84 p 4)
Sithon Mahalo	Member, LPRP CC and deputy chief, LPA General Political Department and guide to LPRYU LPA members. Attended speech to army youth. (KPL 7 Mar 84 p A1)
Mrs Soukat	Chairman, Savaboury Province women's association. Addressed province women's association 1st congress (MEKNING LAO Feb 84 p 4)
Soumbeng Keobounhouan	Member, LPRP CC; secretary Oudomsai Province party committee. Officiated at labor award ceremony (PS 26 Jan 84 p 1)
Souvang Vongkhamsao, Lt Col	Director, LPA Basic Combined Arms School, Vientiane. Spoke at school ceremony. (PS 19 Jan 84 p 3)
Sou-A Oukhamphai	Secretary, Khong District, Champassak Province party committee. Reported at district party congress (PS 11 Feb 84 p 2)
Southon Sonthayan, Lt Col	Chief, LPA General Political Department. Visited Sisattanak District, Vientiane Capital for children's meeting. (KHAOVASON LAO Dec 83 p 2)
Southon Thammasit	Chief, MOI General Training Department and guide to LPRYU members in PSS. Attended speech given to LPA youth (KPL 7 Mar 84 p A1)
Sthoudth, Major	Chief, Savaboury Province military command spoke at LPA anniversary celebration in province (PS 4 Feb 84 p 1)

Thongkhan Kongphachan	Secretary, Sikhottabong District party committee, Vientiane Capital. Attended local meeting on third party plenum (VP 23 Dec 83 p 1)
Thongsavat Prasert	Deputy minister of Material and Technical Supply. Led delegation on visit to grassroots. (KPL 6 Mar 84 p A7)
Vongphet Saikeuyarchanthone	Member, LPRP CC and secretary, Luang Prabang Province party committee. Attended LPA 35th anniversary celebration (PS 25 Jan 84 p 1)

CSO: 4206/114

MAHATHIR RAPS JAPAN'S INVESTMENT POLICY

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Mar 84 pp 1, 24

[Article by Bordev Lear]

[Text] The Prime Minister took the Japanese to task for concentrating their recent investments in developed countries. Describing this as an effort by the rich to help the rich, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said the world would not benefit from this "narrow-minded attitude."

In a strongly-worded speech at the opening of the Japan Technotair 84 in Kuala Lumpur yesterday, he noted this move was definitely not in line with the pattern sought to be established under a New International Economic Order (NIEO).

Japanese investments in the manufacturing sectors of developed countries have increased significantly in recent years; this stems from Japan's effort to mollify major trade partners with whom it has large trade surpluses, and to get round the importing countries' tariff barriers.

But this imbalance could be overcome without Japan having to increase its investments in countries that were already well developed, Dr Mahathir said.

If Japan shifted its factories suited to developing countries like Malaysia, Japanese exports to developed countries would be reduced. The Prime Minister added exports of Japanese goods manufactured in developing countries would continue to benefit Japan.

This strategy would not only reduce protectionist pressures but also help ensure continued profitability of Japanese companies. In addition, it would assist the growth of the developing countries.

This assistance would be more effective provided the investments were on a joint venture basis. Dr Mahathir said as developing countries progressed they would undoubtedly buy more Japanese goods as it was impossible for these countries to produce all the manufactured goods required by them.

Dr Mahathir hoped that Japan would lead the way in importing more processed goods from Malaysia. He pointed out that Malaysia faced problems when it exported processed goods to developed countries, including Japan.

"In accordance with the close bilateral trading relations between Malaysia and Japan, Japan should be able to accept more finished products from Malaysia," the Prime Minister added.

At the moment, about 90 percent of Malaysia's exports to Japan comprise raw materials and primary commodities. This was in sharp contrast to Malaysia's imports from Japan which consisted entirely of industrial machinery and finished products.

However, Dr Mahathir said even though the Japanese had played an important role in the industrial development of Malaysia, it was to be hoped that Japan would take note of the aspirations of the people and government of Malaysia.

From the technological aspect, the country does not want to be at a backward level. "We hope to achieve higher levels of technological knowhow and Malaysians are able and prepared to learn the higher technology," he said.

On the Japanese investors and companies in Malaysia, Dr Mahathir hoped that they would integrate their enterprises forward and backward with the aim of [illegible] to develop components, machinery and equipment required by domestic industries.

Dr Mahathir stressed that the marketing of primary commodities was handled less by producers than by consumers and there was speculation operating on the London Metal Exchange (LME) and the New York Metal Exchange (NYME) and various commodity exchanges.

Usually the producer is forced to sell at a price [illegible] than the real intrinsic underlying base factors. Brokers and dealers make profits, whether the price [illegible] or down.

"If we are [illegible] on sales of raw materials our economy will be [illegible] by outsiders. In view of this, one of the industrial strategies is to increase the value-added in our exports," he added.

Dr Mahathir said processed goods would be the [illegible] part of Malaysia's exports which currently comprised raw materials.

Touching on transfer of technology, he said Malaysians were [illegible] to be viewed as [illegible] did not like them. The Prime Minister pointed out that transfer was a two-way process and at times Malaysian supervisors were not trained to take the [illegible] to receive foreign technology.

Dr Mahathir said, [illegible] to Malaysia's [illegible] growth, [illegible] and [illegible]. Even though Malaysia had produced [illegible] and [illegible] electronic components for quite some time, the country still did not have the capacity [illegible] Malaysian-made [illegible] of manufacturing [illegible].

(BERNAMA)

FIRST CANADIAN LOAN SOUGHT

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Hardev Kaur]

[Text]

FOR the first time, Malaysia is venturing into the Canadian market to raise a loan of C$150 million (M$270 million). The move into the Canadian market is aimed at diversifying sources of funds.

According to reports from Hong Kong, three Canadian banks have been asked to arrange the loan. They are the Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Toronto-Dominion Bank.

According to local banking sources, however, this is not the only loan that has been mandated so far this year. Two other loans of 30 billion yen (M$294 million) and US$150 million (M$345 million) each are also being worked out.

The US$150 million loan is for the Malaysian Highway Authority (MHA). The Director-General of MHA, Datuk Mustafa Ahmad, confirmed yesterday that the authority was in the market for the loan. He told *Business Times* that the money would be used for the authority's projects.

Although there is "[illegible]" the mandated [illegible]

yet to be given, banking sources believe it is to be accorded to Malayan Banking Bhd along with four other banks. *Business Times* understands that they include the Saudi International Bank and National Westminster of the UK.

Bank Bumiputra Bhd together with two Japanese Banks — Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank and Long Term Credit Bank of Japan — are understood to be co-lead managers for the yen loan.

Both the C$150 million and the 30 billion yen loans are believed to be for general budgetary purposes.

Interest on the Canadian loan is to be pegged to the Canadian prime rate, which currently is 11 per cent. For the first four years of the loan, interest is to float at 0.125 percentage point over the Canadian prime rate, rising to 0.25 percentage point for the remaining four years. This is believed to be higher than the US prime rate.

Bankers believe Malaysia's move into the Canadian market will be followed by others in the region.

The Canadian dollar is said to have gained popularity because volatile interest and currency exchange rates have made borrowers wary of depending too much on any single currency, especially the US dollar. Before 1980, the Canadian dollar was seldom used for international loans. It has been used since for syndicated loans of C$100 million and less.

The widespread use of US dollar for international loans means that the borrowers are heavily exposed to swings in US interest rates and the value of the dollar — a situation that is sought to be alleviated by borrowing in other countries.

Local bankers believe that by turning to Canadian currency, Malaysia will benefit by gaining access to funds from Canadian banks. The Canadian banks are generally not big lenders of US dollars because of their limited access to them.

It could also be that the government, in an effort to obtain better terms, was looking for sources other than the traditional Euro-dollar market, yen and US dollar denominated loans.

Another reason cited is that the number of banks willing to lend internationally is getting shorter due to the debt crisis. Countries have therefore an added reason to diversify their sources for funds.

Local sources pointed out that the Malaysian government had already started diversifying its loan sources last year. They point out that the government opted for several large bond issues in yen and other currencies, and also tapped the UK domestic money market.

According to figures compiled by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, Malaysia borrowed US$831 million via bonds last year compared with US$807 million in 1982. These were new issues with a maturity of three years or more. Eurocurrency bank credits, however, fell sharply from US$1,[illegible] million in 1982 to US$955 million last year. These credits had a maturity of one year or more.

MALAYSIA [illegible] 30 BILLION YEN LOAN

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Mar 86 p [illegible]

[Article by Phaik Eng Lim]

[Text]

MALAYSIA has obtained a loan of the equivalent of about M$294 million from 29 Tokyo banks for annual [illegible] at fine terms [illegible] the creditworthiness of the borrower.

The yen loan for a five-year term is in two tranches. There is a floating rate tranche of [illegible] both are pegged to Japan's long term prime lending rate (LTPLR). This tranche appears to carry no spread and is to be free of [illegible] or some annual fees.

The interest charge for the other [illegible] fixed interest tranche will be set at [illegible] above LTPLR. Repayment will be in [illegible] semi-annual [illegible] commencing [illegible] and ending [illegible] 2000. The loan is for general purposes and development.

Speaking at the [illegible] signing [illegible] in Kuala Lumpur, Mr [illegible] Hajah [illegible] deputy of the [illegible] Bank Ltd, the lead manager for the floating rate tranche, said the loan is personally [illegible] first yen denominated syndicated loan granted by major Japanese [illegible] banks in terms of [illegible] and [illegible] paper.

"Very exceptional [illegible] the government and [illegible] that was before the going market [illegible] conditions that were in their best interest. Despite [illegible] proved by the [illegible] state of the international [illegible] level," he said.

He [illegible] the [illegible] indeed a [illegible] period of [illegible] Malaysian government.

Mr M [illegible] the [illegible] Long from [illegible] said [illegible] manager for the [illegible] syndicated loan [illegible] needs.

He pointed out that the syndication involved almost all of the major Japanese banks and financial institutions and Tokyo branches of some major foreign banks from Malaysia, America, West Germany and the Netherlands.

Deputy Finance Minister Datuk Dr Lim Leng Siew was [illegible] on behalf of the government and gave the primary [illegible] situation [illegible] Dr said Bumiputera to show that Malaysia is still a [illegible] where overall [illegible] are more favourable [illegible].

He [illegible] "The Bank [illegible] Malaysia [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

MALAYS SHOW GROWING INTEREST IN INVESTMENT

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Mar 84 p 24

[text]

BANCA Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), Italy's largest bank and the only Italian bank to have a presence in Malaysia, has reported a sharp increase in Italian interest in Malaysia.

Proposals from Italian industrialists to set up joint ventures in Malaysia had been pouring in especially since last year, keeping the bank representative office busy trying to match the deals.

Mr R. Franceschini, BNL's Kuala Lumpur-based representative for Malaysia, Thailand, Burma and Brunei, said: "Something is cooking at the moment and this augurs well for Malaysia's foreign investment drive."

He said among the current major Italian investments in Malaysia are an electronic plant in Muar and a rubber product factory in Penang.

Because foreign banks like BNL are prevented under Malaysian law to do banking business, BNL's main activity for the last 10 years has been to monitor Malaysia's economic progress.

It also maintains good correspondent relationship with almost all Malaysian banks.

Mr Franceschini said BNL assists Italian or Malaysian traders in opening letters of credit in either country.

A major BNL assignment at present is the US$100 million first credit line offered by the Italian government to Malaysia for the purchase of Italian telecommunications equipment.

He said the second credit line of US$200 million to Malaysia, announced by the Italian Deputy Foreign Minister during his visit last month, was still being arranged.

BNL also has a small stake in the Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Bhd (MIDF) which it took up in 1974.

Mr Franceschini said BNL chairman Nerio Nesi, "one of Europe's best known bankers," would make a three-day visit to Malaysia from Mar 23. He would be accompanied by several top BNL executives.

On prospects for more Italian products in the Malaysia, he said opportunities had high potential if adequately pursued. Bernama ED

[illegible]

[illegible]

Penang [illegible] in English; 10 [illegible] 94 p [illegible]

[Text]

[illegible] - Pen — Malaysia is expected to record a trade surplus of $1 [illegible] for last year, Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said here today.

He said the improvement in the prices of primary commodities like rubber and palm oil, and some manufactured and semi-manufactured goods over 1992 prices had contributed to this.

Speaking to reporters after visiting the Ministry's office here, he said the improvement in the world economy had also contributed to the last improvement over 1992, when Malaysia had a $[illegible] million deficit in the trade balance.

However, Malaysian exports of electronic goods contributed very little to the surplus, although a sizable quantity was exported. This was because the local content in these goods was low.

Tengku Rithauddeen said despite the good trade performance, Malaysia still needed to be frugal in expenditure in order to save more.

"Presently, we cannot afford to spend on unnecessary things.

"We are still not out of the woods. A lot more needs to be done," he said.

Tengku Rithauddeen said liberalisation of trade was one way to increase trade.

He also expressed happiness that foreign investments in the country had grown despite the world recession and said Malaysia remained one of the short lists foreign investors wanted to invest in.

Concerning cooking oil prices, Tengku Rithauddeen said they were now stable and were expected to remain so.

He said his Ministry would keep an eye on the situation to ensure this.

He urged producers, refiners, wholesalers and retailers of cooking oil to work together and ensure that no exploitation occurs.

Bernama

[illegible]

[illegible] MEMBERSHIP MAY [illegible] AFFECT TRADE

Kuala Lumpur [illegible] in English 31 Mar 84 p[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MALAYSIA'S trade relations with the European Economic Community could deteriorate when the southern European countries become fully integrated into the Community in the next few years.

The entry of Greece in 1981 and the impending membership of Spain and Portugal in the latter half of the 1980s will result in these countries' products, especially textiles and edible oils, coming under the Community's tariffs umbrella, the latest *Monthly Economic Review* of the Long term Credit Bank of Japan said.

For example, the current EEC import restrictions on textile products from these three countries will be abolished.

Greece and Portugal are expected to capitalise on the benefits of EEC membership with their lower production costs and good product quality which is comparable to EEC textile imports from the South East Asian region.

Assessing the impact of these countries' entry into the Community, the Review noted that wage levels in Spain's manufacturing industries were half that of West Germany.

For Greece and Portugal, wages were one third and one fifth, respectively, that of West Germany. Thus, labour intensive industries are expected to benefit most from these countries' entry.

As a result, lower priced consumer durable exports from the southern European countries are expected to make inroads into the EEC market, cutting into some developing countries' share.

The problem is more serious if the export structures of these countries are examined.

In 1982, Portugal's and Greece's exports of textiles and textile related products amounted to US$660.5 million and US$348 million respectively, constituting 28.3 per cent and 16.2 per cent of total exports, indicating their importance to these two countries' economies. Most of these exports were for the European market.

By way of comparison, Malaysian exports of textiles and textile products to the EC was $[illegible] million in 1982. The EEC is a major customer, importing a third of Malaysian textile exports.

Furthermore, other manufactured goods ex-

ports from Malaysia, like footwear and manufactured apparel, would be affected.

Overall, the EEC is Malaysia's third trading partner after Japan and the US. Moreover, in chemicals and manufactured goods exports, the EEC is the country's second largest customer.

In the first half of 1983, Malaysian exports of chemicals and manufactured goods to major Community countries amounted to $[illegible] million.

One major primary commodity that will be affected by these countries' entry into the EEC is palm oil and palm-related products. Spain and Greece are producers of vegetable oils and fats which are competitive substitutes to palm oil.

The entry of these countries means their agricultural products will profit from the Community's joint agricultural policy with its subsidies and price support policies.

The agricultural sector is still sizable in these three countries. The proportion of the population involved in farming is 15 per cent in Spain, 25 per cent in Portugal and 30 per cent in Greece.

As farm produce prices within the Community are usually higher than that of international prices, the new member countries will definitely expand agricultural production to increase their farm incomes, the Review said.

The maintenance of high farm prices is made possible by EEC export subsidies and because surpluses are guaranteed to be bought up by the EEC market intervention body.

Unctad statistics showed Greece and Spain's exports of vegetable oils in 1978 amounted to US$86.5 million and US$279 million respectively.

Malaysian sale of edible oils (mostly palm and coconut oil) to major EEC importers totalled $183.3 million for the first half of 1983.

The entry of Spain and Greece will surely exacerbate the difficulties Malaysian palm oil exports to the Community currently face. Import tariffs set by the Community already gives preference to edible oil imports from African countries.

COUNTRY LOSING PALM OIL EXPORT LEAD

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Vong Nyam Ming]

[Text]

MALAYSIA'S world lead in the export of refined palm oil is fast eroding under severe price pressures stemming from massive overcapacity in the local refining industry.

And unless corrective measures are soon taken — Malaysia is likely to lose hard won gains in the international edible oils market, says an unhappy chief executive who has called a temporary halt to his company's operations.

Speaking to *Business Times* last week, Mr Koo Pai Sing, the managing director of Malaysia Vegetable Oils, said that shareholders in the company with $25 million in paid-up capital could see no justification in continuing refining when there were no profit in the business any longer.

"We will stop operations for six months to wait for the situation to improve. If prices still don't come down, we'll stop for another six months. But if the picture brightens in the meantime, we can build up full steam refining and marketing operations in a month and a half.

"At this moment, it's like a severe winter and there's no food. The only thing to do is to keep still and conserve energy.

"If we run the plant, we'll incur a minimum cost of $475,000 a month. But if I shut down and retrench staff, the cost of the holding operation will be only about $50,000 a month while I sit out the squeeze," he said.

MVO recently retrenched its staff and became one of the first palm oil refiners in Malaysia voluntarily to suspend operations.

The giant Mitsubishi Corporation leads a consortium of Japanese downstream companies — Taiyo Yusin, Kanegafuchi Chemical Industry, Nisshin Oil Mills and Kao Soap — which together hold a 40 per cent stake in the Malaysian refiner.

Tan Sri Sir Frank W.K. Tsao's Hong Kong company, the International Maritime Carrier (IMC), holds another 42 per cent and the remaining 20 per cent is shared equally between two local interests — Mahaperkasa and Paulucie.

"We're being slapped on the right and on the left. On the one hand, local CPO prices are at record levels and on the other hand, there is stiff price competition in the world edible oils market.

"Refiners are in a really pitiful state. We have succeeded in breaking into new markets for palm oil like India, Pakistan, China, and Yugoslavia after going to almost all corners of the world to promote palm oil.

"But now the fruits of our success is being eaten and enjoyed by Malaysian palm oil producers," he said.

Local CPO prices in the past dipped to as low as $300 a tonne and then started building up over last year, hitting a historical high of $3,000 a tonne on the KLCE last month. Farmgate prices — or the cost of production — are put at about $500 per tonne.

India and Pakistan have pulled out of the palm oil market and Japan is also switching to cheaper oils.

Echoing Mr Koo's sentiments, a Mitsubishi trader said, "I don't know if the local CPO price is high or the price for refined products is low. The fact is that if we operate under the prevailing conditions, we'll be losing money."

"We cannot justify running a refinery when there's no margin in refining," he said.

CSO: 4200/675

EXPORTS TO ASEAN PARTNERS RISE SHARPLY

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Mar 84 p 24

[Article by Adlin M. Zabri]

[Text]

MALAYSIA'S export performance under the Asean Preferential Trading Arrangements (PTA) showed a sharp improvement in 1983. The value of exports recorded a 160 per cent increase, from $15.55 million in 1982 to $40.46 million last year, Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen disclosed yesterday.

He said the increase in Malaysia's PTA exports to all Asean countries was encouraging. The Philippines recorded a three-fold increase from $8.06 million in 1982 to $25.73 million last year.

Total PTA exports to Singapore rose from $2.2 million in 1982 to $7.2 million last year; to Thailand from $3.5 million to $5.4 million, and to Indonesia from $1.17 million to $2.06 million.

Speaking at the launching of a book on *Practical Guide to Asean Preferential Trading Agreements* in Kuala Lumpur, Tengku Rithauddeen attributed the sharp growth to the increase in demand for Malaysian goods as well as the growing signs of the region's economies returning to health.

He said the book would certainly ease the problems faced by local exporters seeking to increase intra-Asean trade. The book is published by the ministry and distributed by MDC Sdn Bhd at $30 each.

Tengku Rithauddeen pointed out that since the PTA was introduced in 1978, regional intra-trade had shown considerable increase annually. Presently, there were more than 13,000 items enjoying benefits under the scheme.

The minister said the Asean Committee on Trade and Tourism would be meeting in Singapore on Mar. 22-24. It would discuss the participation of Brunei in the PTA scheme.

Tengku Rithauddeen said the participation of Brunei in the scheme would certainly provide opportunities for local exporters to tap the vastly rich market.

He explained that under the PTA, local exporters were in a better position to market their products competitively and on a larger scale to Asean countries.

Malaysian exporters, he pointed out, faced stiff competition from non-Asean exporters. PTA was designed to give Asean suppliers an edge.

Business Times understands that one local tyre manufacturer, Dunlop Malaysia Industries Bhd, has benefited tremendously from the PTA scheme. Presently, the company is exporting heavy equipment and aircraft tyres to other Asean countries.

Tengku Rithauddeen said the efforts to increase intra-Asean trade should be regarded as an important step in view of the rapid industrialisation taking place in the region.

He said Asean was widely accepted as one of the most rapidly growing areas in the world.

Tengku Rithauddeen pointed out, however, that local exporters needed to be more aggressive in their marketing approach. It was pointless to have the PTA scheme unless local exporters utilised it fully.

Malaysia was finding it difficult to hold on to traditional markets such as Europe, the United States and Japan, thus lending added significance to PTA.

Tengku Rithauddeen said more and more tariff barriers were being put up barring goods from developing countries.

He said local exporters needed to diversify instead of depending on just the traditional markets. Apart from Asean, countries in the Pacific region offered tremendous opportunities.

CSO: 4200/675

FOREIGN FIRMS MUST TRAIN LOCALS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIME in English 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed--Malaysia will now require all foreign companies awarded Government contracts to provide training facilities to local workers.

Where previously this applied only to Japanese and South Korean companies under the Look East Policy, the ruling now also applies to other foreign firms as well.

Disclosing this today, Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi said today that this would be one of the conditions to be imposed on foreign companies when they are awarded contracts for development projects.

The Minister, in the Prime Minister's Department was speaking to newsmen after meeting the British Minister of State in charge of Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Richard Luce, at his office today.

Mr Luce arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit.

Datuk Abdullah said it was the Government's policy to ensure that more Malaysians receive opportunities to better themselves through foreign firms.

The Government, he said, had extended this policy to incorporate all foreign companies including those from Europe and the United States to ensure that development projects become a source of manpower training.

"I believe this form of training is the most effective way to train the youths in this country besides supplementing existing training facilities provided by the Government," he said.

Datuk Abdullah said he and Mr Luce exchanged views on a number of topics, including bilateral and Malaysia-Commonwealth trade relations.

They also discussed the possibility of training and eductional opportunities for Malaysian students in the United Kingdom and Britain's assistance in sending English language teachers here.

Datuk Abdullah said he also explained to Mr Luce Malaysia's policy of gradually reducing the number of Malaysian students doing the "A" level in Britain.

CSO: 4200/676

HEAVIER PENALTIES FOR TIN SMUGGLERS

Penang THE STAR in English 23 Mar 84 p 4

[Text]

PENALTIES under the Tin Control Ordinance have been raised from a $500 fine and a maximum of six months' jail to a $50,000 fine and 20 years' jail to discourage smuggling.

The Tin Control Act (Amendments) 1984 also gives the Primary Industries Minister wide powers to check smuggling and evasion of duties on tin and tin concentrates and makes it an offence to own, store or transport tin without a permit.

In tabling the Bill for its second reading, Deputy Primary Industries Minister Haji Bujang Haji Ulis said more stringent guidelines had been laid down on the movement and transport of tin.

Permits to transport tin will also be required to include the name and IC numbers of the vehicle owner, driver and attendant to facilitate checks.

He said original provisions were inadequate and empowered enforcement officers to act only when the tin was being delivered for sale within the country or overseas.

Smugglers often evaded arrest by claiming that they were merely transporting the tin from one storage point to another.

However, he was confident that the measures taken would enable enforcement officers to put an effective curb to smuggling.

Replying to points raised during debate, he said the Government had been careful to explain to consuming countries that the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) was not a cartel.

He said the ATPC only wanted to ensure that the rights and interests of producer countries were protected and that they obtained renumerative prices for their exports.

To a suggestion by Encik Ismail Said (BN - Kemaman) that the country consider taking action to enable it to determine the prices of its products, he said the Government hoped to integrate the tin market with the Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange.

He added that steps had been taken to correct defects in the exchange so that it could operate smoothly in future.

CSO: 4200/677

KING CALLS FOR BALANCED GROWTH

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Mar 84 pp 1, 24

[Article by Hardev Kaur]

[Text]

A NATIONAL spatial plan will be formulated for urban and regional development aimed at reducing inter-regional disparities and to intensify development.

The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong disclosed this at the opening of the second session of the sixth Parliament yesterday.

The King said the plan would use a development strategy which would take into account the development needs between states. In view of this it would transcend state boundaries.

A similar plan would be adopted in providing government services and facilities to the people.

"My government will also focus on manpower planning with a view to increasing national productivity. Attention will also be given to the formulation of a new population policy," the King told the House.

The King called upon the private sector to assume a more active role in national development which would emphasise the concepts of Malaysia Inc. and privatization.

"The cooperation between the public and private sectors can be further strengthened through the concept of Malaysia Inc. Privatization is to be implemented within the context of the New Economic Policy," the King said.

Reviewing the economic performance of the country last year, the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong noted that it continued to expand at a satisfatory pace due to the firm and appropriate economic and budgetary measures taken by the government.

Even though the outlook for the economy had brightened following recovery of the world economy we must, "nevertheless, continue to be vigilant in planning national expenditure. Prudence should be our way of life," the King told the House.

The Mid-Term Review of the Fourth Malaysia Plan willbe tabled during the current session. It identifies a number of problems and constraints in some specific sectors.

These problems and constraints, which became apparent during the recent recession, had affected the achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the *Outline Perspective Plan*.

The King said that the solution to these problems would require new approaches in national development.

The National Agricultural Policy (NAP) would provide the basis for formulating strategies and programmes to revitalise the agricultural sector's contribution towards overall economic development. This, according to the King, was to be achieved by increasing the productivity and income of farmers.

Expansion of manufactured exports would be the new strategy for in-

dustrialisation. In this regard large-scale export of manufactured goods would be promoted.

The King added that an industrial master plan was being formulated. Studies on industrial policies and incentives and manufacturing would be undertaken.

On infrastructural development, the King said the government would continue to build and improve roads, particularly highways and rural roads, ports, airports, and transportation and telecommunication services. In addition, water and electicity supply programmes would be expanded.

He emphasised that such facilities were important to further enhance socio-economic development and to provide a strong base for industrialisation.

Referring to the youth, the King said that since they would inherit the responsibility of leading the nation, they needed to acquire multi-faceted skills, and the ability to think positively and to act rationally.

"It is important for them to ensure that the existing spirit of unity is not undermined to the extent of causing racial polarisation in their activities. The pioneering spirit of our youths must be continuously nurtured and encouraged," the King added.

On foreign policy, the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong said cooperation with other developing nations would be intensified particularly in the economic and technical fields.

Bilateral relations with individual countries and international organisations would be further enhanced.

"These steps are necessary as the Third World nations have continued to suffer frequent disapointments in the quest for a fair and just world economic order through the North-South dialogue," the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong said.

CSO: 4200/675

MUSA: NEP CANNOT BE COMPLETED BY 1990

Penang THE STAR in English 11 Mar 84 p 6

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam feels that the targets of the New Economic Policy (NEP) cannot be achieved fully by 1990.

He said the NEP was based on an estimated annual growth rate of eight per cent but the actual growth rate in the past few years averaged only five per cent.

To achieve the targeted rate by 1990, the country's economy would need to grow at about 10 to 15 per cent, and this was "practically impossible," Datuk Musa told an Umno Youth economic seminar here today.

He said the NEP should be further studied so that any shortcomings and weaknesses could be corrected.

He also said that all constructive criticism and analysis, however "bitter," would be received by Umno and used to improve the implementation of the NEP.

However, he added, this should be done calmly, rationally, responsibly and without resorting to emotional attitudes which might upset various quarters.

Datuk Musa, who is also Umno deputy president, said that in implementing the NEP, the Government had hoped on the participation of both private and public sectors.

However, being relatively conservative, the private sector was slow to respond until it was assured of profits, he said.

He also said that the recession had forced the Government to give greater responsibility to the public sector so that it could take up the slack from the private sector.

But this resulted in the private sector being quickly "elbowed out."

He added that the projected economic growth rate was lowered to 7.6 per cent in the Fourth Malaysia Plan but even this could not be attained. Last year's rate was only 5.8 per cent.

Datuk Musa said that when the objectives of the NEP could not be achieved, the Government decided to look at its implementation with a new perspective — the "privatisation" concept.

He said the concept, aimed at highlighting the role of the private sector, was implemented quickly in view of the short period to the 1990 deadline.

Datuk Musa assured the seminar participants that the implementation of the concept would not deviate from the NEP's two-pronged objectives.

He said the Government would study all its implications in terms of its effects on the NEP, capital investment, and possible work opportunities, as well as public and private sector expenditures.

Datuk Musa said some might regard "privatisation" as a capitalist policy which gave profits to those already rich while others might see it as socialist.

However, he described the Government officials as "pragmatic nationalists" who would use whatever suitable concepts to develop the country.

He added that the Government realised the importance of transfer of technology and skills in implementing the "privatisation" concept.

Datuk Musa said some foreign firms initially showed little interest but the Government had laid down conditions to ensure that there would be technology transfer before awarding projects.

He said that when the Government tried to award tenders to bumiputras for large projects, such as building multi-storey buildings, it found that there were not enough capable candidates.

In a recent $100 million project, he could identify only one bumiputra who was experienced enough to handle the project, he added.

Datuk Musa said there were others more capable but the bumiputra element was less and the "Ah Chong" element more.

Whether they liked it or not, he said, bumiputras must become more involved in joint-venture projects to acquire experience, he said.

They should not be satisfied with sitting in air-conditioned offices and owning a Mercedes without knowing the shape of the buildings they would construct, he added.

CSO: 4200/677

NEP SETBACK BY SLOWING ECONOMY

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Mar 84 p 16

[Article by A. Kadir Jasin]

[Text] *THE past decade has been marked by substantial progress in the implementation of the New Economic Policy. The incidence of poverty has declined, a restructuring of ownership and employment has occurred and the quality of life of Malaysians as a whole has been enhanced.* — Tun Hussein Onn introducing the Fourth Malaysia Plan in 1981.

But when Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad introduces the mid-term review of the plan at the end of this month, he may not be able to share fully his predecessor's ebullient mood.

International economic circumstances and Malaysia's fortunes have changed tremendously since Tun Hussein uttered those heart-warming words. Dr Mahathir has no choice but to tell a less happy story.

Malaysia's economy continued to grow in the years since Tun Hussein made that remark, but at a significantly lower rate. The deep and protracted recession had cut a deep wound in the nation's economy.

The annual growth rate of 7.8 per cent in the seventies fell to an average of 6.1 per cent during the first three years of the plan, the trade and payments position weakened and government finances buckled.

Unbelievable

Although signs of the impending downturn were already visible when the FMP was launched in April 1981, few people expected it to be serious. But as it turned out, the recession was the most severe since the depression of the thirties.

But the government can still rightly find consolation in the country's economic performance. At 6.1 per cent, Malaysia's growth rate, although lower than the 7.6 per cent target, was very respectable by world standards.

Among the Asean countries, it was beaten only by Singapore, a city state which was less immune to this type of setback. Singapore's economy grew by an average of 7.4 per cent in the three years. Indonesia recorded a growth of 5.2 per cent, Thailand 5.3 per cent and the Philippines three per cent.

Compared with the performance of the industrialised countries of the Organisation for Economic Corporation and Development (OECD), Malaysia's achievement was unbelievable; OECD countries averaged only 1.6 per cent a year during the period.

Although the government cannot be blamed for the slowdown, the lower than expected performance of the economy has adversely affected the efforts to achieve the NEP targets, in particular the eradication of poverty.

The rural sector, which is dominated by agriculture, is expected to bear the brunt of the slowdown. It is apparent now that rubber smallholders, estate workers, rice growers and mine workers are being adversely affected by the recession.

The price of rubber, which has a direct bearing on the living standard of smallholders and rubber tappers, declined nearly 40 per cent between 1980 and 1982 from $3.12 per kilo to $2.01. Exports fell 17.4 per cent.

Price fall

Based on these statistics and the fact that the majority of rubber smallholders work on marginal size farms, the level of poverty among rubber smallholders might very well increase. Poverty among rubber smallholders declined from 64.7 per cent at the beginning of the NEP to 41.3 per cent in 1980.

It is widely feared that the massive price decline will wipe out whatever success that has been achieved since the imple-

mentation of the policy. It is not impossible for this to happen because many of those classified as being above the poverty line are only marginally better off than their poorer counterparts. A slight decline in income would affect their standing.

Since these sub sectors are important in the national economy, it is feared that their decline will leave adverse effects on poverty eradication. The overall poverty which was recorded at 29.2 per cent in 1980 may increase slightly as a result of the economic downturn. At the start of the NEP, poverty was recorded at 49.3 per cent.

On the other hand, the urban sector appears to be doing fairly well. The major components of the urban economy — construction, manufacturing, finance and services — have not been badly hit by the recession. Construction and manufacturing continue to boom. There is a strong possibility that urban poverty will actually fall from 13 per cent in 1980.

Impact

This is indeed commendable because there was a widespread fear some years ago that rapid rural-urban migration would lead to absolute poverty taking a foothold in the urban areas.

The number of urban households increased by 90 per cent from 402,600 at the beginning of the last decade to 774,400 in 1980. The rural household on the other hand increased by only 25 per cent from 1.2 million to 1.5 million.

Depending on how rural poverty is measured, the impact of the slowdown on rural households varies from moderate to absolute hardship. The impact on padi farmers for instance will be less severe because the price of padi is guaranteed and the industry is heavily subsidised.

The situation among rubber smallholders is far more worrisome. There have been cases where smallholders with marginal size holdings have been forced to seek alternative employment as construction workers or temporary farm hands elsewhere.

However, one unique factor should not be ignored in computing the income of rural households — inflow of funds from the urban areas. This is the by-product of rural-urban migration. The extended family system encourages urban-based workers to send part of their income to their parents and close relatives remaining in the villages.

The slowdown had also affected the private sector. For the three-year period, private sector investments fell short of target by nearly 20 per cent.

Conversely, the rate of Bumiputera participation in the corporate sector had not risen as fast as expected. Bumiputera shares of the corporate sectors were estimated to remain below 20 per cent.

The 23 per cent target set for the FMP could only be achieved even if there was a rapid pick-up in economic.

Recognising these weaknesses, the government has taken a number of new steps to remedy the situation. These included the launching of the national agricultural policy, the rubber smallholders compensation scheme and speeding up the privatisation programme.

The government is also expected to make further adjustments when tabling the mid-term review to overcome such worrisome trends as growing trade and payments imbalance, rising foreign debts and mounting current expenditure.

With these and other possible changes in mind, the mid-term review of the Fourth Malaysia Plan is a crucial exercise for the government and the people.

CSO: 4200/675

FOOD SHORTAGE FORCES DISPERSAL OF PAHANG COMMUNISTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] Kuantan, Sat--The Communist Party of Malaya's Sixth Assault Unit which has been active in Pahang has broken up into smaller groups in the face of food shortages and continuous operations by security forces.

In the last five years 63 communist terrorists were killed during security operations, acting Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Mohamed Amin bin Osman said.

"The communist terrorists are influencing rubber-tappers and timber workers in Kuala Lipis, Raub, Bentong, Temerloh and Jerantut into providing them with provisions and money," he said, adding that the present strength of the Sixth Assault Unit is only 101.

They are also trying to influence the Orang Asli to secure food and using force on residents and workers at the forest fringes to support them, he said.

"They are using various ways to gain support from the youths, particularly those of Chinese descent, to take part in their struggle."

Reports showed that from 1977, 29 youths from Triang, Mancis, Karak and Jerantut were influenced into becoming communists, Tan Sri Mohamed Amin said at the opening of the new $9.4 million Pahang contingent police headquarters building today.

Tan Sri Amin said due to security operations the small groups of the Sixth Assault Unit had been pushed into areas like Kuala Kubu in Ulu Selangor, Slim River in south Perak and Jelebu in Negri Sembilan.

He hoped the people would not be hoodwinked by the communists into supporting the movement and urged the people to extend their full support to the Government's efforts to destroy the terrorists.

CSO: 4200/676

ANWAR OUTLINES PLAN TO BOOST MUSLIM ECONOMIC STATUS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Mar 84 p 21

[Article by Amin Omar]

[Text]

ANWAR Ibrahim, the Culture, Youth and Sports Minister, has put forward a proposal for the economic betterment of Muslims in the country. The plan he has in mind is simple yet its effectiveness in raising capital is tremendous.

The plan calls for a voluntary minimum contribution of $1 per month from each Muslim government servant and private sector employee to a fund to be managed by the Islamic Economic Development Foundation. The pooled money, Encik Anwar said, would be utilised to implement economic projects to improve the lot of the Muslims in the country.

The approach in itself has no religious implications (it is also not original) when viewed in the *syariah* context, except that it is *halal* or permissible. It is an innovation necessary in today's circumstances. Ancient jurists might not recognise at all or even approve if they were to wake up today and see the many innovations in the form of institutions that have been evolved to give an Islamic impetus in keeping with modern economic requirements.

Bank Islam and Tabung Haji (The Pilgrims Fund and Management Board) are just two of such modern-day institutions that have been set up to promote Islamic economic initiatives.

Tabung Haji for instance was set up to facilitate savings among Muslims essentially for the performance of the obligatory pilgrimage to Mecca. Tabung Haji utilises the deposits to undertake various economic activities and thus provides attractive economic incentives to the depositors. This dualism in function, or the best of both spiritual and material world, is seen as logical in the modern age.

It is not the intention here to enter into a polemical argument whether or not such a way is Islamic, but the most important thing to consider is that the innovation works, and marvellously too. The fact is that in the modern economic age, Muslims must be able to devise a capital pooling system to finance major economic projects. The obligatory *zakah* fund, the payment now left to the conscience of the believer, is limited. There is thus a need for access to resources beyond the *zakah sadaqah*, voluntary charity, is one practice commended by Islam that can be fully utilised for raising resources.

Brotherhood

Through a modern concept of raising capital, Tabung Haji today has grown into one of the biggest financial institution in Malaysia and is recognised as a very viable partner even by institutions managed by non-Muslims. This monthly contribution concept has been implemented in Singapore. It is learnt that during the past 10 years, the republic's Islamic religious authority had built five mosques and other projects for the benefit of Muslims.

Rightly so, the money pooled through Encik Anwar's proposal is to be kept in a fund to be called *Kumpulan Wang Amal Jariah* or fund for charitable work. The key word here is *amal jariah* or charitable work. *Amal Jariah* rests on the concept of *sadaqah* or charity and both are the pivotal point in the Islamic financial

framework. The two components give the plan its Islamic content and significance.

Doing charitable work is a distinct trait among Malay Muslims. It comes naturally to a great majority of them, to the God-fearing ones and even the non-practising ones. Say, a non-practising Muslim who does not adhere faithfully to the five obligatory daily prayers, will have no hesitations in giving donations for a religious cause.

Fundamental to the plan is the central call of Islam, mainly cooperation and brotherhood. Islamic economics is characterised by this cooperation, brotherhood, unity, mutual help and wholesome efforts at collective good. This sharing concept is the character which distinguishes the Muslim *ummah* from other societies. In the religious sense, *ummah* means a group of people moving in harmony on a single path towards a common goal.

The concept of self-help or group endeavour is not an alien concept among the Malays. The concept existed, particularly in the Malay rural community, in the form popularly known as *golong royong*. This used to be a strong feature in the Malay village community and it indicated the sense of belonging and bondage among the community members.

Motivation

This concept (the closest English equivalent is working together) is unfortunately today a fast dying Malay tradition as a result of, among other reasons, materialism and propensity to seek monetary gains.

This dynamic and healthy concept which manifests community interdependence should rightly be preserved and maintained as a prerequisite to economic development, goodwill and stability. Like Saemul Undong in South Korea, the concept incorprates the elements of diligence, self-help and cooperation.

Traditional, and essentially rural, gotong royong however is devoid of strong Islamic values content and economic motivation.

Thus the planned Kumpulan Wang Amal Jariah can be seen as an effort to revive the dynamism of the gotong royong spirit by injecting Islamic values into it and to expand application to the bigger and wider national realm. With greater commitment and political will, there is no reason why the same approach cannot be extended internationally, thus linking the Muslim nations all over the world.

Seen from the *gotong royong* plus Islamic value perspective, the plan announced by Encik Anwar is immensely fertile potentially. There is scope for raising a large fund. The fund raised can be very substantial considering the number of Muslim wage earners. The vast amount of donations collected every Friday in mosques throughout the country could be channelled to the *amal jariah* fund.

The money pooled should be used first to fulfil the basic needs of the poorer section of the Muslim population — food, shelter, clothing, right to education and access to employment — to upgrade their dignity as a human being. The plan will definitely go a long way in achieving Muslim unity, inculcating a spirit of selflessness among the better off Muslims and bridging the gap between the have and the have nots.

A word of caution is in order here however. The essential component of the plan is *amal jariah*, and it rests on the Islamic conscience of Muslims. The call is for them to perform their duties in the name of Islamic brotherhood. Whatever gains they hope to receive for from their donations are promised to them by God in the hereafter. Moves to include any form of economic incentives to the donors will only undermine this basic philosophy.

It is hoped with this plan, the Islamic Economic Development Foundation set up in 1976, a brainchild of the late Tun Abdul Razak, will be given the impetus to carry out its objectives of raising the Muslims economic status. Monetary constraints have been its number one stumbling block in the past. Because of this, some of its projects like the $4.5 million hospital and shoplot projects in the Federal Territory had to be shelved.

CSO: 4200/675

DEFENSE MINISTRY FEARS 'COMMUNIST TERRORISTS' ON RECRUITING DRIVE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Mar 84 p 11

[Article by James Ritchie]

[Text] Kuching, Sat--Despite the apparent calm at the battlefront in Sarawak, the Ministry of Defence fears that the communist terrorists (CTs) are still carrying out a recruitment drive.

"We are worried they may have new recruits and we appeal to the local population, especially in the Third, Fourth and Sixth Divisions, not to support the CTs," said Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar during his tour of the Muara Tuang area.

Abang Abu Bakar was also briefed on the security situation in Sarawak and Sabah by by the General Officer Commanding (Region Two), Mej Gen Haji Ahmad bin Abdul Kadir, during the tour which took him to Kampung Kuop Melayu, where an "unarmed combat" demonstration was held and a mobile medical clinic was set up for the residents.

He said although there were less than 100 known CTs in the State, the security forces were not taking them for granted as even a handful of them could still pose a threat.

Recently the security forces stumbled across several CT resting places and there had been reports of extortion and intimidation of timber companies in the interior.

"The efforts of the CTs will lead to nowhere except death and destruction. It is everyone's duty to report to the security forces any sightings of CTs."

He said although the Ministry had shelved the implementation of new projects due to the economic slowdown, it had given top priority to providing married quarters to the rank and file of the Armed Forces.

Assistance

The Ministry was looking into various aspects, including joint ventures, to meet the acute demand for accommodation. It might even include the building of pre-fabricated houses.

On the Army's "hearts and minds" project, Abang Abu Bakar said giving aid to the villagers was a way of bringing the Army closer to the people.

Apart from medical aid the Army provides other assistance, including clearing of land, construction of bridges and technical advice.

"We are going to the people and giving them our service. Our soldiers are from the rakyat and have to be identified with the people."

He said once the economy picked up, hopefully by 1986, the Ministry would go ahead with its various projects, including building of military camps.

CSO: 4200/676

SARAWAK UNITED PEOPLE'S PARTY SITUATION EXAMINED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Mar 84 p 16

[Article by Cheong Mei Sui]

[Text]

AS ominous clouds of a leadership tussle gather over the MCA in Peninsular Malaysia, members of the Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) in Kuching proudly assert that their party will most likely sail smoothly through the election this September.

"Ours is traditionally a peaceful party which practises politics of *musyawarah* (consultation and compromise)," says a ranking member.

"A certain degree of rivalry within the party is expected as indeed it exists in all political parties. Without casting any aspersions, we take pride in the fact that the growth of our party has not been at the expense of unity."

Legitimate rivalries, says a leader, have never deteriorated into the cultivation of personality cults and factional groups to disrupt party leadership.

Perhaps, this has been possible because the top leadership has been able to project a high degree of acceptability to the rank and file.

SUPP was formed on June 4, 1959. Although a multi-racial party, its members in the urban areas are predominantly Chinese and its top leaders are also drawn from that community.

From its inception until 1982, the party has known only one chairman and one secretary-general, a period of 23 years.

Apart from that when the chairman, Tan Sri Ong Kee Hui, stepped down, he actually made way for his secretary-general, Datuk Amar Stephen Yong — a fact which speaks well of the party's ability to ensure smooth changing of the guards.

Some SUPP observers attribute its stability largely to the neutralisation of extremist party elements.

It is a known fact that the SUPP, which was in the opposition for 11 years before joining the then Sarawak Coalition Government in 1970, contained leftist elements.

But timely government action prevented them from posing any threat.

An increasing number of English-speaking intellectuals and professionals joined SUPP after its affiliation with the Coalition Government and especially after 1974 when mass surrenders of communist terrorists gave the lie to whatever threat the terrorists thought they posed.

Not a few leaders and members in SUPP speculate that Datuk Amar Yong, a founder member who helped to draft the party constitution, will step down at the end of his second term in 1986.

By that time he will be 65 and will have been at the helm for 27 years. A change then is seen as most appropriate as he will also have served a full term as Federal Minister. He took over the portfolio of Science, Technology and Environment when Tan Sri Ong retired in 1982.

Datuk Amar Yong has been an MP since 1963 and was a Deputy Chief Minister of Sarawak when his party joined the coalition (1970-74).

Datuk Dr Wong Soon Kai, 57, the party's secretary-general and State Communications and Works Minister, is seen by many within and without the party as the most likely candidate to fill the party's top slot should Datuk Amar Yong step down.

A surgeon in Sibu before he joined politics in 1974, Datuk Wong has many winning qualities which give him a political image of standing.

Datuk Wong heads the list of the new group of intellectuals and professionals who joined the party in 1974. He was immediately made a State Minister after the election that year when he won the Sibu Luar seat.

He was leader of the SUPP Youth wing when it was formed in June 1977. In 1980, he relinquished the post when he successfully contested the deputy chairmanship, a newly-created position.

He is said by his detractors to be autocratic in his ways and, being a Foo Chow himself, "unduly" pro-Foo Chow.

His supporters retort, however, that whatever the criticism against him it is unrealistic to allege pro-Foo Chow sentiments to the exclusion of the cultivation of non-Foo Chow constituents.

Few politicians would be so foolish as to neglect his own base which in this case is Sibu, a predominantly Foo Chow area, or to over indulge in it to the exclusion of others.

It came as a rude shock to the party when Datuk Wong was defeated by the DAP candidate in the 1982 parliamentary election.

This, however, spurred Datuk Wong to consolidate his position to ensure victory in the December 1983 State election.

His efforts paid handsome dividends when he was returned with a thumping majority in the Bandar Sibu constituency.

This may have given the impression that he was neglecting other party interests.

The criticism that Datuk Wong is too pro-Foo Chow may have its roots in the competing community factions in the party, namely the Hakkas and the Hokkiens who are predominantly in the Kuching area and the Foo Chows in Sibu.

The former were the founders of the party who nurtured it to its strength today while the latter came a little later. The first chairman is a Hokkien while the number two, Datuk Amar Yong, is a Hakka.

There is, therefore, the feeling of some discomfort among the non-Foo Chows with the coming of the Foo Chows in numbers. There are now five Foo Chows among the 11 SUPP State Assemblymen. However, of the five SUPP MPs, only Mr Law Hieng Ding is a Foo Chow. A party stalwart, Mr Law is Parliamentary Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.

Accountant Thomas Hii, the present SUPP youth leader, is also a Foo Chow.

A SUPP leader in Kuching says that the three main communities in the party are quite evenly represented and the fear of one dominating the others is unjustified.

A Sibu leader, who does not deny that there is a degree of rivalry between the Kuching and Sibu groups, appears quite confident that the party, given its track record of consensus politics, will be able to work out a satisfactory balance of forces.

All eyes are on two other leaders — Dr George Chan and Mr Song Swee Guan —who, although relatively new to the party, have impressive records and are viewed as rising stars in the party.

Dr Chan, 47, who came into SUPP a few years ago, is an active social worker and has a medical practice in Miri. A Cantonese, he was elected deputy chairman in the 1982 party election.

He was Mayor of Miri until his appointment this month as Assistant Minister in the Chief Minister's Office. He is both MP and State Assemblyman for his area.

Dr Chan has rapport with leaders of the other component parties of the Barisan Nasional, especially the Parti Pesaka Bumiputra Bersatu (PBB), and is seen as the ideal candidate to take over as SUPP treasurer from Tan Sri Sim Kheng Hong who has held the post for over a decade.

Tan Sri Sim, 63 in August, is one of the Deputy Chief Ministers and State Finance Minister.

Mr Song, 41, is the SUPP Kuching branch chairman and Youth leader. He was appointed Kuching Mayor in October 1982 when Datuk Amar Yong vacated the position to take up his Cabinet post in Kuala Lumpur.

He is viewed as a neutral element between the Kuching and Sibu groups and, after his impressive win in the Padungan (Kuching town) constituency, observers feel that the party will have to elevate him to a higher position.

CSO: 4200/676

SHI'ITE MUSLIM GROUP UNDER PROBE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Mar 84 p 8

[Text]

KOTA BARU, Sun. - The State Government is investigating a group who distributed pamphlets on the method of ablution according to Shi'ite Muslims, State Exco member Haji Wan Hashim Haji Wan Ahmad said today.

He said the Government was investigating the matter as "the pamphlets could not have come by itself from Iran (where the majority of Sh'iite Muslims are)."

Replying to Haji Abdul Fatah Haji Harun (Pas-Lemal) who wanted to know the outcome of the investigations, he said it was a difficult task and the authorities did not want to be hasty in carrying out the job.

Haji Wan Hashim was again engaged in a verbal battle over the issue of the director of the State Islamic Foundation, who is also the State Umno Youth leader.

The argument arose when Haji Daud Ibrahim (Pas-Sering) asked for clarification on the context of "active in politics" as stated in a letter from the director.

He said that his interpretation of "active in politics" had been given at length in the assembly yesterday.

Haji Fatah then asked whether the director himself was active in politics and Haji Wan Hashim said to be involved in politics was not wrong.

The issue of the Islamic Family Law Enactment was raised again today. Haji Mohamad Nor Awang (Hamim-Perupok) wanted to know the Government's past and future actions against those who twist the enactment to their benefit.

Haji Wan Hashim said action would be taken if the charges were proven.

Replying to Haji Fatah who wanted to know whether to criticise the enactment was wrong, he said to criticise was not wrong but to twist it around and instigate the people was.

Another executive councillor, Haji Ghani Bakar told the assembly that $190,000 had been allocated for the construction of the Mukim Nipah Mosque in Bachok.

Replying to Haji Idris Haji Ahmad (Pas-Tawang), he said that $135,898.75 had been spent up to February.

The assembly adjourned sine die.

CSO: 4200/676

CRISIS MAY DRAIN MCA'S STRENGTH

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Mar 84 p 24

[Article by Charles Chan]

[Text]

THE expulsion of Mr Tan Koon Swan and 13 others supporting his challenge against Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan for the post of MCA president has stunned and divided the party.

The shock announcement made a week ago has inevitably distressed the Chinese community and compelled it to take a hard look at the men and women running the party that claims to be its only viable political party.

What angers many Chinese voters is the inability or unwillingness of leaders in the MCA to accommodate or face each other in elections without resorting to questionable use or misuse of powers vested by the party's constitution.

There is concern that the present crisis, if not resolved to the satisfaction of the rival factions concerned, will leave the party weakened and a liability to the Barisan Nasional.

There is fear that the party, which is still smarting from three by-election defeats at the hands of the DAP, will be in for a clobbering if the expelled MPs and others who sympathise with them were to resign from their seats and force a string of by-elections.

Worse still, it is feared that Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan might emerge from the present crisis the leader of a party too divided and weak to advance the legitimate interests of the community.

Expulsions of political opponents in the name of party discipline, unity, image and dignity have been a favourite weapon of the MCA leadership in the party's 35-year history.

In 1973, former MCA president Tun Tan Siew Sin expelled more than a hundred members of the MCA task force then led by Dr Lim Keng Yaik, who was at that time a full Cabinet minister.

The task force, which drew its members mainly from the MCA in Perak, had wanted to "reform" the party but they fell foul of Tun Tan and paid the penalty.

Among the prominent party members associated with the reform movement were Datuk Leong Khee Seong and Senator Alex Lee, both of whom are now in the Gerakan with Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik.

The next major expulsion of members took place in 1981 when Tun Tan's successor, Datuk Lee San Choon, kicked out 61 dissident members for acting against the party interests, including former deputy MCA president Tan Sri Lee Siok Yew and deputy minister Datuk Wong Seng Chow, who was recently reinstated.

The expulsion of these members was an aftermath of the divisive winner-takes-all contest in 1979 between Datuk Lee the incumbent MCA president and his arch-rival, Datuk Michael Chen, at that time the deputy president.

Thus when the disciplinary board headed by acting deputy president Datuk Mak Hon Kam ordered the expulsion of Mr Tan Koon Swan and 13 of his supporters including deputy ministers Datuk Lee Kim Sai and Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik, and central committee members Senator Kee Yong Wee, Wong Mook Leong and Mr Ng Cheng Kiat, there were precedents to fall on.

But some observers have pointed out a significant difference between Datuk Lee's

action and that of the present MCA leadership under Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan.

Datuk Lee made his move AFTER his victory in the 1979 election. He had fought and won a bruising battle for the presidency. Having confirmed his credentials to lead the party, he chose to use his presidential powers to expel those whom he felt were working against the interests of the party.

The current expulsion of the 14 MCA members has come under attack because it effectively removes the acting president's main rivals and denies the party members full choice in electing their leaders.

Although Datuk Lee had personally appointed Datuk Dr Neo as his successor after his sudden and premature resignation, he also had high regard for Mr Tan whom he made a vice president.

His return to the scene as chairman of Multi-Purpose Holdings had been interpreted by some to indicate that he was on the side of Mr Tan despite his repeated assurance of neutrality.

There was even a school of thought that Datuk Lee had privately harboured the hope that one day Mr Tan might take over as president, presumably after Dr Neo had served a reasonable period as party boss.

But sadly Dr Neo and Mr Tan could not click and, in the wake of the latter's expulsion, all this is now academic.

One of the developments which must have amazed many observers was the way in which many branch and divisional chiefs thought to be loyal to some of the expelled leaders have come out in support of their expulsions.

Most of these branch and divisional chiefs have echoed similar sentiments — in supporting what has been described as an abuse of power, they were placing the interests of the party they love above personal interests.

A change of position has, however, been noted in the Wanita MCA whose Central Committee decided after a four-hour meeting on Saturday to mediate between the two rival camps. The committee avoided making any statement of support for the expulsion. This was in sharp contrast to the stand taken earlier by Wanita chief Datin Paduka Rosemary Chong, who was among the first few MCA leaders to sign a resolution supporting Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan.

The speed with which the MCA leadership had acted in getting branch and divisional leaders to come out in support of the expulsion has been matched by the resourcefulness of the Tan Koon Swan faction in collecting the signatures of 1,499 of the 2,450 delegates to the last MCA general assembly calling for an extraordinary general meeting to vote for reinstatement and set up an ad hoc committee to resolve the phantom members issue and finalise the master list.

This call for an EGM by more than 60 per cent of the delegates to the last General Assembly may suggest the declaration of support given by many divisional chiefs does not reflect the sentiments of members.

Tan Sri Chong has rejected the request for an EGM on the ground that it was tantamount to a vote of no confidence on the party leadership and Dr Neo in particular.

The last chapter in this power struggle is still far away and how it ends remains to be seen although at the moment, it looks like Dr Neo is firmly in the saddle.

CSO: 4200/675

BORDER PATROLS STEPPED UP

Penang THE STAR in English 10 Mar 84 p 1

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Fri. — Security patrols have been stepped up along the Kedah and Perlis border with Thailand to check smuggling, especially of drugs.

Police also warned today that they would not hesitate to shoot people trying to smuggle across the border.

This move follows reports of bumper poppy harvests in the Golden Triangle area.

Kedah-Perlis Chief Police Officer Datuk Abdul Hamid Muhammad said police, especially the anti-smuggling unit, and the army were joining forces to stop Kedah and Perlis from being used as the main entry points for drugs.

He said three smugglers had been shot in the border area since January.

In the incidents, the smugglers were caught meddling with the border security fence to smuggle drugs into the country and stolen motor-cycles into Thailand.

The security fence stretches along the common border from Padang Besar to Changloon.

A security road runs alongside the fence to facilitate patrols.

Special watch-towers have also been constructed.

All those involved in the border patrol duty are heavily armed with M16 rifles and sub-machineguns. Apart from patrols in Land Rovers, foot patrols are regularly conducted.

Datuk Abdul Hamid said the motorised patrols were mainly to check the fence and to make sure all security equipment were in order.

"We regularly conduct spot checks, ambushes and jungle treks to observe the smugglers' activities and methods of operation," he said.

He said using vehicles alone was not enough as the noise might alert the smugglers.

Datuk Abdul Hamid said the shooting of a motor-cycle smuggler at Chuping yesterday morning resulted from the alertness of anti-smuggling officers on foot patrol.

"If they were in a Land Rover, the smuggler would have got away," he said.

He added that smugglers had been cutting through the border fence despite repeated warnings that they risked being shot.

"We take no chances because the smugglers may be armed. So security officers will not hesitate to shoot," he said.

Datuk Abdul Hamid said the area surrounding the border fence, including the jungle, was a security area where trespassers would be shot on sight.

"We have repeatedly reminded the people that the area is under a round-the-clock curfew but smugglers have been ignoring us," he said.

Since January, 230kg of drugs had been seized from the border area in five major ambushes, compared with 130kg for the whole of last year.

CSO: 4200/677

GOVERNMENT TO PROBE REPORTS OF TAMIL REBEL BASES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Sabry Sharif]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs.--The Government will investigate claims that the militant Tamil Liberation Army has set up bases in Malaysia, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said today.

He said the Foreign Affairs Ministry would liaise with the Home Affairs Ministry to investigate these claims.

He added that Malaysia valued its bilateral ties with Sri Lanka and "would not like to see this TLA issue as a cause of a rift in Malaysia-Sri Lanka relations."

It was reported today that the Sri Lankan Government is to urge Malaysia to "fully investigate claims" that the TLA has set up bases here.

The Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry spokesman had made the remarks following a report in the local ISLAND newspaper that claimed the existence of such bases.

Minority

"I don't think there is any truth in the report," said the Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister.

He said if there were any such bases in Malaysia the police and military intelligence network would have located them.

"But nevertheless we will do the necessary checking to be on the safe side," he added.

Malaysia's stand in the dispute between the minority Tamil and majority Sinhalese which had led to several armed clashes between TLA militants and Government troops for the last several months is that it is an internal matter.

"Malaysia respects Sri Lanka as an independent and sovereign state and its internal affairs is hers to settle," said Encik Abdul Kadir.

"On our side, we will make sure that our citizens do not get involved in the dispute physically or materially," he added.

To this end, the Government will monitor the situation in Sri Lanka to ensure that no Malaysian citizens are involved in that country's problems.

It was reported in the local Press several months ago that some Malaysians including Opposition and Government politicians had attended a conference in India in support of the Tamil secessionists of Sri Lanka.

These Malaysians, however, when contacted denied that they attended the conference in their capacity as Government or Opposition representatives.

They claimed that they were there as individuals and like others interested in the Sri Lankan issue wanted a swift end to the communal conflict on the island.

CSO: 4200/675

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO JAPAN RISE--Tokyo--Malaysia was the only Asean country to record an increase in exports to Japan last year, according to the latest trade statistics released here. The figures showed that Malaysian exports to Japan rose four percent last year to US $3.13 billion (about $7.32 billion). The tabulation did not include Brunei which only joined Asean this year. Indonesia still remained Japan's top trading partner in Asean although its exports to Japan dropped some 13 percent from US$11.04 billion ($25.83 billion) in 1982 to US$10.43 billion (about $24.4 billion). Indonesia's imports from Japan also dropped from US$4.26 billion (about $9.97 billion) in 1982 to US$3.55 billion (about $8.3 billion) last year. Nevertheless, the total trade between Japan and Indonesia still accounted for about five percent of Japan's total world trade and 10.6 percent of Japan's trade with all developing countries. Ranking third among Asean members in exports to Japan--behind Indonesia and Malaysia--was Thailand with US$1.02 billion ($2.39 billion) last year, down 2.1 percent. The Philippines and Singapore recorded declines of 17.1 percent and 19.6 percent respectively in export to Japan. About 87 percent of Indonesia's exports to Japan consisted of oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG).--OANA/Antara [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Mar 84 p 19]

AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE PULLOUT--Canberra, Fri--The last permanent Australian fighter squadron will be withdrawn from Malaysia by 1988, ending a military presence that has lasted more than 30 years, the Australian Government said today. Defence Minister Gordon Scholes said the Cabinet had voted to accept a plan to gradually reduce the strength of the Mirage fighter squadron based at Butterworth before phasing it out in 1988. Another squadron was withdrawn last year. The current squadron would be scaled down as the Australian Air Force introduced new F-18 fighters into service and the permanent deployment would end in 1988, he said. Canberra would maintain a "continuing Australian fighter contribution" after 1988 by periodic deployments of F-18s to Butterworth. The rotations will run up to 16 weeks a year, Mr Scholes said. Additional Mirage fighters would be deployed temporarily at Butterworth until 1988 to bolster the force as the regular squadron was reduced, he said. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Mar 84 p 1]

MINISTER ON OIL RESERVES--Malaysia has another 2.6 billion barrels of crude petroleum reserves, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Dr James Ongkili said today. The country had already pumped out 900 million barrels of crude from the 3.5 billion barrels of reserve initially found. At the present production capacity of 400,000 barrels a day, the reserve could last another 18 years if no new sources of crude were found, Datuk Dr Ongkili said in a written reply in the Dewan Rakyat yesterday. The National Petroleum Corporation, Petronas, planned to increase the reserves by offering several new prospective sites to be drilled. Several foreign oil firms were keen to land these prospecting contracts in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, both offshore and inland. Petronas was also trying to persuade its foreign partners in present joint venture projects to increase their investments in prospecting for new reserves, the Minister added. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Mar 84 p 7]

BOGUS ISRAELI-PRODUCED KORANS--Kuala Lumpur, Wed--The religious division in the Prime Minister's department has instructed the various state religious departments to trade the falsified Qur'an, said to be distributed by a Jewish conspiracy. The division's director general, Haji Yunus Lahadi, said today the instruction was issued at the end of last year when they were informed of the existence of the deceitful Qur'an by the World Muslim League (Rabitah Islam Al-Alami). The division also received a letter from a Malaysian student in England last week with a cutting of the article about the Jewish conspiracy from an Islamic magazine Al-Fikr Al-Islamic enclosed. Haji Yunus said the help of a book company in Malaysia to help trace the bogus Qur'an. The division also appealed to Al-Hafiz (scholars who have learned the Qur'an text by heart) for help. He said there was no evidence so far that the bogus Qur'an had entered the country. He said the division had also contacted the Indonesian religious department and was told that there was also no evidence of the bogus Qur'an in that country so far. He advised Muslims who possessed doubtful Qur'an to send them to the religious department. The deceitful Qur'an was repored to have been bound in gold-coloured cover, with 160 verses deliberately omitted and other verses inserted in different chapters, he said. It was reported that 150,000 copies of the bogus Qur'an were distributed in the country and the same number distributed in Pakistan and some in other countries.--Bernama [Text] [Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 22 Mar 84 p 2]

SCRAP IRON SELF SUFFICIENCY--Kuala Terengganu, Sun--Malaysia will be able to produce about 660,000 tonnes of scrap iron--exceeding its requirements--when the Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia's steel mill in Kerteh becomes operational, Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said. He said that Malaysia's requirement was between 500,000 and 600,000 tonnes a year. At present the country's production was not sufficient to meet its needs, he said at a meeting with Terengganu Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry here yesterday. He said the scrap iron would be used for the production of iron rods and iron bars to meet the needs of the construction industry. Tengku, Rithauddeen said he had held discussions with the Terengganu Government and it was agreed that part of the products be exported to South Thailand and part to meet the state's needs. The export of the products to South Thailand was in response to the request by the industrial and construction sectors there which were facing a shortage of the materials.

The Minister also said the government was studying the possibility of producing Vitamin E from palm oil for export to the United States and Japan. If carried out, Malaysia would be the first country in the world to produce Vitamin E from the crop, he said.--Bernama [Text] [Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 26 Mar 84 p 2]

CSO: 4200/676

BRIEFS

INDEPENDENCE FRONT STRATEGY--In New Caledonia, the Independence Front said it planned to form a National Liberation Front to press its demands for electoral reform and a timetable leading to independence. Leaders of the five independence front parties said part of their strategy would be to occupy land throughout New Caledonia to demonstrate the Kanak people's right to their land. However, the leaders said they would await the outcome of next month's vote in the French Parliament on New Caledonia's future before moving ahead with their plans. However, the foundations for a National Liberation Front were already laid. Spokesman for the Independence Front said that if their conditions were not met, the front would boycott the territorial elections scheduled for July and would occupy town halls and election booths to prevent voting. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 23 Mar 84 p 10]

CSO: 4200/679

THIRD OPPOSITION PARTY TO CHALLENGE PAP

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Apr 84 p 15

[Text] Singapore, Sun--Another Opposition party, the Singapore United Front, is set to challenge the ruling PAP in the coming general election.

Party secretary-general Seow Khee Leng announced yesterday his party had made allocations for 20 candidates, including a few graduates, to stand in the election due to be held anytime from now.

However, he declined to name the candidates except that he himself and party chairman Mr Tan Chee Kien would be among those listed to contest.

Mr Seow said the SUF was in the midst of preparing posters and banners and was working on its election manifesto which would be announced at an opportune time.

With the latest announcement, three Opposition parties have so far indicated their intention to join in the fray. The other two are the Workers' Party and the Singapore Democratic Party.

At present, only the Workers' Party is represented in the 75-seat Parliament. Its secretary-general, Mr J.B. Jeyaretnam, is the sole Opposition member, winning the Anson seat in a 1981 by-election.

Mr Seow, who left the Workers' Party after the 1972 general election to form the SUF, made his first bid for Parliament in the polls but was defeated by a PAP candidate.

This time, he said, he would stand again in Geylang Serai where he was beaten by another PAP man in the last election.--Bernama

CSO: 4200/676

BRIEFS

BRITISH LOAN--Britain has agreed to give Vanuatu about $12,000 to help pay compensation for damage caused to private property during pre-independence troubles in 1980. A Radio Australia correspondent in Port Vila said a firm of chartered accountants had told the Vanuatu government that more than 1,000 claims for compensation are valid. The correspondent said the British grant will cover about one-third of these claims. He said France which jointly administered Vanuatu with Britain before independence, has been asked to provide a grant to cover the rest of the claims. So far, the French government has not said whether it will agree to the request. The correspondent said one of the largest claims for compensation is for $20,000,000 from the owners of the Santo Oil Mill in Luganville on Santo Island. Radio Australia Correspondent said the mill was burnt down by supporters of the jailed rebel leader Jimmy Stevens, at the height of the pre-independence troubles. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 23 Mar 84 p 3]

CSO: 4200/681

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

SRV-USSR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE DESCRIBED

Hanoi TAP CHÍ HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese Nov 83 pp 7-8, 23

/Article by La Xuan Dinh, Head of the International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture: "The Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and SRV in the Agriculture Field Is Developing Favorably "/

> /Text/ The scientific and technical cooperation between the SRV and the USSR in the field of agriculture progressed vigorously after the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.
>
> This close and total cooperation was to be aimed at short-term projects as well as at the building of strategic programs of basic research and the creation of plans for applications. It had more than a little role in the output of our country's agriculture production these last few years and really showed and really showed good promise.

Today, the battle of agriculture production is the primary front. To prod the agriculture field to reach a large socialist production, an interaction between several domains is needed, among these domains, science and technology have very important positions.

Vietnamese scientific and technical agriculture organizations and Vietnamese scientists are striving to shoulder the responsibility of resolving the important issues prevalent in the agriculture sciences. But another important consideration is the expansion and the strengthening of the cooperation with other socialist countries as well as friendly nations and appropriate international organizations.

In this promoting of international cooperation, the USSR has maintained a vital position, on a binational as well as on a multinational basis within the limits of the Treaty for Mutual Economic Assistance.

This cooperation has long been operational although only on an infrequent and specific basis, and it has already produced definite results, some of them quite fundamental, as in the study of soil.

Since 1980, this cooperation has taken an important new step, the thrust of the activities of the binational collaboration was channeled into detailed and concrete programs for the beginning period from 1981 to 1985. At the same time, the USSR has also agreed to make a significant contribution to the multinational cooperation /specified/ in the treaty for mutual economic assistance.

Until now, the SRV and the USSR have fulfilled the terms of the binational cooperation treaty in several areas:

1. To create and apply methods of pricing the feed for livestock and to propose logical uses /for these methods/.

2. To formulate, perfect and apply methods of research to study the chemistry of Vietnamese soils and to propose logical uses for fertilizers.

3. To formulate and apply organizational scientific systems in agriculture chemistry for agricultural production.

4. To research the realities of clearing and using land, to formulate plans to work the land within existing conditions in Vietnam.

5. To study the content of trace elements in the soil and formulate ways to use the soil in view of its fertilizing qualities.

6. To form a national collective for plant strains:

   a) To experiment and use the gene pool of plants to choose the strains to plant under different growing conditions.

   b) To establish experimental centers (points of control) in Northern and Southern Vietnam to study plants.

7. To research the damage done by the principal species of insects to the five cereals, vegtables, tropical plants and cotton in Vietnam and to devise methods of prevention.

8. To devise ways to mechanize in the cultivation and harvesting of cotton.

9. To formulate methods and standards in industries and propose ways to expand sericulture in Vietnam.

10. To formulate standards in the production of bee-swarms, queen-bees, honey and other products of apiculture.

11. To study the genetic laws of micro-organisms that have a nitrogen-fixing ability.

12. To study methods of commercially cross-breeding indigenous cattle and hogs with stock from abroad.

13. To study methods of mechanizing the planting of wet rice.

14. To study the planting and manufacturing of tea, etc...

On the other hand, concerning multinational cooperation within the terms of the agreement of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the USSR has also agreed to participate in the following areas:

1. To increase rice production.

2. To increase corn produciton.

3. To study methods to increase productivity for soybean.

4. To increase productivity in the hog breeding industry.

5. To increase productivity in the breeding of large livestock (cattle).

From the list of the above-mentioned areas of cooperation, we can discern the following notceable points:

The terms of the cooperation are intrinsically binding and will work toward the realization of the important research projects of the state and of the agriculture.sector itself.

The terms of the cooperation touch upon our most crucial fields of production, which, aside from the task of producing food, also have an impact on the important products of the clothing industry and on exports, which we want to push.

The terms of the cooperation also cover the cultivation and animal husbandry sections, involving the development of the most basic resource of agriculture, which is the; touching upon the very basic techinical methods of improving plant strains, fertilizers, preventing diseases, expanding mechanization, using more increasing and improving the feed of livestock, etc...

The terms of the cooperation combine basic scientific research with the formulating of concrete technical standards in order to have a direct impact on practical production; the designing of strategic long-term programs is combined with the creation of short-term projects; technical and scientific research with the creation of organizations to disseminate and use science and technology, to incorporate scientific and technical innovations into practical production /programs/ with a systematic order and a guaranteed economic result.

Overall, the terms of this cooperation in science and technology, meet the initial needs of Vietnam, but, at the same time, also make some definite contributions toward scientific and technical research in production for the USSR, manifesting the spirit of mutual assistance with mutual benefits.

The terms of this collaboration in science and technology were realized in long-term plans with clearly defined goals; coordinated responsibilities were given to organizations on both sides; the concrete activities (of visiting delegations which observed, researched, exchanged the results of research, exchanged documents, provided necessary equipment and material) helped in research progression for the projects. As for the organization, both we and the USSR entrusted /the work/ not only to the research institutes but also to companies, to professional federations which contributed to the total effort to accomplish this research. The successful carrying-out of these conditions is a firm guaranty of the achievement of this research mission and of the rapid dissemination of the results in production.

As for the format of this cooperation on research,.it was an important step forward in that both sides invested scientific and technical strengths, and provided for expenditures and equipment.. to advance the research task; this was manifested in the creation of Vietnamese-Soviet experimental centers (points of control) in Northern and Southern Vietnam to study plants. This is a format which need to be used widely in the future.

As was said earlier, in agriculture, the two countries have signed a cooperation agreement and have organized its implementation since 1981. In the short time, both sides have strived to fulfill their given share of responsibilities and have garnered encouraging results in their first steps.

Through exchanges between the scientific and technical delegations many subjects have been concretely defined to better meet reality, the Soviet scientists have approximated conditions in Vietnam and had many good suggestions for the Vietnamese scientific cadres, many Vietnamese scientists have been sent to the USSR to observe and train to improve their level /of proficiency/.

Some technical materials (seeds, trees, animals) have been exchanged, many tools, laboratory equipment have been supplied to the Vietnamese side. A number of cooperative research facilities was established such as the points of control /to study/ plant strains. There, Societ and Vietnamese scientists collaborated in research and soon made a number of valuable observations. Some shared experiences on the subjects of protecting the vegetation (fighting parasites), apiculture, sericulture, the gearing of agricultural science toward agriculture production... have already been tapped for use in practical production.

To further stimulate the expansion of this collaboration, both sides have unanimously /decided/ to form permanent teams to supervise and continually follow the implementation of the agreement, with periodic meetings to review, assess and discuss the plans of activity to be followed.

This favorable progress of the scientific and technical cooperation in the field of agriculture between the SRV and the USSR has had an active influence on the agricultural and technical sciences and the realization of the agricultural production goals of Vietnam. This collaboration is being and will be expanded and strengthened to the benefit of both sides.

On this 5th anniversary of the signing of the SRV - USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation we rejoice at the preliminary results summarized above and have every confidence that the future will bring bigger successes.

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